The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLIII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1895.—TWELVE PAGES. NO. 29.

WE MAKE BIG GAINS.

The Population of Four Wards Thus Far Reported.

A Gain of 2,855, or Nearly 24 Per Cent. is Shown.

The Sixth Ward is Supposed to Show the Largest Population and Heaviest Gains Over the Last Census—Population Will Exceed 26,000.

If the ratio of increase in the population of Racine holds out in the entire city as it does in the four wards thus far reported the Belle City will come to the front with over 26,000 inhabitants and while even the most sanguine have had no hopes of outstripping La Crosse as the second city in the state, there will be a neck and neck race, with Oshkosh for third place and of the three—Oshkosh, La Crosse and Racine—the Belle City will show the largest percentage of gain. Oshkosh returns a population of 26,670, a gain of 5,934 over the census of 1890.

Racine in four wards already reported shows a gain of 2,855 or nearly 24 per cent. over the gain of 1890 census. If this same ratio be maintained in the other wards the population will exceed 26,000. The largest gain is expected from the Sixth ward which has not yet been returned. The returns so far received are as follows:

	1895	1890
Second ward	2125	1810
Fourth ward	3516	2352
Fifth ward	5695	4379
Seventh ward	3426	2566

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

The Milwaukee Auxiliary Fire Alarm System Has Many Endorsements.

The Milwaukee Auxiliary Fire Alarm company are desirous of introducing their system in this city and the matter has been before the council for a number of months past. Last night it came up again but was not passed, although it has the flattering endorsement of Fire Marshal Abessor and fire chiefs, manufacturers and business men in all cities of the country where the system is used. The system is a simple one and its advantages in case of fire cannot but be commended. Many little boxes are strown about in residences, factories and office buildings which are in direct communication with the entire fire department. When a fire breaks out one does not have to run to the nearest street box and fumble about looking for a key to send in an alarm, thus losing much valuable time. A glass plate in front of the box is broken and the alarm is sent in immediately. Boxes can be placed in a four or five-story building or any where a person may see fit. The matter will again be called up at the next meeting of the council.

OBITUARY.

Peterson.

A. C. Peterson one of the best known and oldest Danish residents of Racine died at his home, 1140 Geneva street, yesterday afternoon of appoplexy. Deceased was suddenly taken sick about 2 o'clock yesterday morning with cramps, and everything was done to alleviate his condition. He gradually grew worse, however, and expired at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. His untimely demise has cast a gloom over the entire neighborhood and expressions of sorrow are heard on every hand. He was a member of the Danish society and a member of the Mitchell-Lewis Co. Employes' Beneveleat association, having been a trusted employe of the firm for many years. A wife and one daughter survive to mourn the death of a kind-hearted and christian husband and father. The funeral will be held Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock and the societies of which he was a member will attend in a body.

COURT AND CRIME.

W. H. Terry, who was arrested on June 4, charged with indecent exposure and bound over to the circuit court for trial, was released on $300 bail this morning. G. A. Proctor and W. C. Hart, of Rock county, went on the bond.

Gus Kleinschmidt assaulted his mother-in-law, Mrs. Peter Yochum, last evening and beat her in a brutal manner. He blackened one of her eyes, tore the flesh from off her back, jumped upon her breast and tore her clothing. A warrant was issued for the pugilistic son-in-law, but the officers have not been able to capture him.

Frank Frederick, an old man, was sent to jail by Justice Morey for a term of three days on charge of being drunk and disorderly.

Attacked by a Bull Dog.

Peter Morgenson who resides at 1535 Oak street was out in the country spinning along on his wheel when he was attacked by a vicious bull dog. The animal lacerated the calf of his leg in a frightful manner. Morgensen will endeavor to find out the name of the owner and if successful will institute a suit for damages. Dr. Sorenson is attending the injured man.

HOLMES THE MURDERER.

Belief That he Killed the Pitzel Boy at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, July 16.—The Journal publishes a statement that the Pitzel boy, brother of Alice and Nellie Pitzel, whose bodies were unearthed at Toronto yesterday, was doubtless murdered here last October, presumably by Holmes, the insurance swindler. It has developed that a certain express driven by arrangement with Holmes removed from an hotel on that date a large trunk believed to have contained the boys' remains. A detective who has been at work on the case says that a net has been woven around Holmes as the murderer of the Pitzel children.

PYTHIAN EXERCISES POSTPONED

Green Bay Fast Filling Up With Uniform Rank, K. of P.

Green Bay, Wis., July 16.—Camp Carnahan is rapidly filling with Uniform Rank of Pythians, and every arriving train brings additions to the number in the city. The rally at Washington park, which was planned for today when addresses were to have been made by Mayor James H. Elmore and A. C. Neville of Green Bay and Brigadier General Frank Barry of Milwaukee, was postponed until tomorrow, it being announced that several hundred members of the order would arrive in the city this afternoon and evening. It is thought that 2,000 persons will enjoy the excursion on the bay on the steamer Ann Arbor No. 2.

STRIKE AT KENOSHA.

Seventy Laborers at the Chicago Brass Works Demand More Pay.

Kenosha, Wis., July 16.—This morning from sixty to seventy of the laborers at the Chicago Brass Company works, located at Kenosha, went out on a strike and paraded the streets. The men were receiving from $1.25 to $1.35 per day and struck for higher pay, claiming that they had been cut sometime ago and demanding old wages. Just what the old wages used to be no one appears to know. The company are advertising for men in Racine, Chicago and Milwaukee. As yet no serious trouble has been experienced, but should new men come things may change as the men are in an ugly mood.

NEWS FROM THE CHICORA.

Bottle Picked Up Containing a Note—Probably a Fake.

Green Bay, Wis., July 16.—A special to the Gazette from Sturgeon Bay says a bottle has been picked up off that point containing a slip of paper on which was written the following message:

"To whom picks this up: We are sinking fast and there is no prospect of living in the water. Good bye all. Chicora. John Farrel. Water is in the engine and fire room."

Whether or not the message is from the lost steamer Chicora cannot be determined at Sturgeon Bay but it is the opinion of sailors that it is a fake, as a bottle would have to do considerable drifting to get to Sturgeon bay from a point in Lake Michigan where the Chicora went down in February with all hands.

WILLIAM BRUSSEAU SENTENCED

The Murderer of Dr. Pope Gets Twenty-five Years Imprisonment.

Detroit, July 16.—Wm. Brusseau, the accomplice of Mrs. Nellie Pope, in the murder of Dr. Horace N. Pope, on the 2nd of February, was sentenced today to 25 years' imprisonment in prison at Jackson. When brought in to court Brusseau changed his former plea of not guilty to guilty of murder in the second degree. Although Brusseau admitted he dealt the blows which killed Dr. Pope the court in sentencing Brusseau considered the fact that he had aided in Mrs. Pope's conviction.

CATTLE THIEVES LYNCHED.

General Belief That Rustlers Were Lynched By Vigilants.

Omaha, July 16.—A special to the Bee from Butte, Neb., says that it is the general belief that the rustlers captured by vigilants Sunday have been lynched. The vigilants found the rustlers in the stockade at Fair, surrounded by stockmen and when the rustlers saw the uselessness of resistance, surrendered. They are Louis Zouadland, S. C. Clark, C. S. Murphy and C. H. Jackson. They had nearly a hundred head of stolen cattle. The vigilants started with them west. They may be turned over to the authorities at Springview, but it is the general opinion that they will be lynched.

STEAMER ARIEL SAFE.

Richmond, Va., July 16.—The steamer Ariel reported sunk in the James river with a load of colored excursionists, arrived at Petersburg this morning. She was delayed by the storm.

BANQUET RUNS SECOND.

London, July 16.—In the race for the trial plate at Newmarket M. J. Dyer's Banquet ran second. Dwyer's Harry Reed won the Telling plate.

A QUEER YOUNG MAN.

Creates Much Gossip During His Short Stay Here.

A Piano Player and Musician of More Than Ordinary Ability.

Tells Fairy Stories to the Police and Newspaper Men—He Finally Gets Married and Leaves For Milwaukee—The Bride Is Rich.

Cyrus N. Burroughs of Milwaukee, 19 years of age, is a piano player of more than ordinary ability. E. F. Thayer of Waukesha, Wis., is the general agent for the Crown piano. Several weeks ago Mr. Thayer engaged Mr. Burroughs to introduce the instrument and show its merits in various Wisconsin cities. One day last week young Burroughs came to this city and placed an instrument in the parlors at the Merchants hotel. A large number of people were invited in and made an inspection, Burroughs playing for their edification. He was a peculiar looking young fellow and wore a large slouch hat and was a good talker. On Sunday he appeared with his arm in a sling. It was badly bruised and swollen and he claimed that while standing upon State street bridge approach the structure was opened and closed and his arm was caught between the rails of the bridge and the abutment and injured.

Shortly before 12 o'clock Sunday night Burroughs approached Policeman Bassinger on Sixth street and claimed that he was being followed by an Italian, that he had received letters of warning from Milwaukee and was afraid that there was a "plot on foot" to do him up. While he did not exactly claim that Mr. Thayer, agent of the piano he represented, was in the scheme, he intimated that he might be. Burroughs further said that he expected to go to Milwaukee on Monday to meet several ladies or that the ladies would come to this city.

Might Find Him Drugged.

If he did not go to Milwaukee the officer must look in his room at the Merchants hotel and he would most likely be there drugged. The exact reason why he was followed and people wanted him out of the way was not clearly explained. He gave the officer an exact description of Mr. Thayer and distinctly said that he was the man who was after him.

The officer questioned the young man closely and could make very little out of his stories, as he appeared to be keeping back considerable. Another claim he made was that he expected to get $500 at Milwaukee and that his unknown persecutors were bound to prevent him from securing the money and would "lay him out." The officer kept his counsel and was at the C. & N. W. depot yesterday to see if the ladies in question came on the train. He found Burroughs at the depot and he had more trouble. He said that between the hours of 3 and 8 o'clock some person had entered his room at the hotel and robbed his valise, taking away a pocket book containing letters, contracts and other valuable papers, and he suspected the Italian who had followed him, of having committed the robbery for other parties.

Met Four Milwaukee Ladies.

The train pulled in from the north and four ladies alighted and were more than pleased to meet Mr. Burroughs. Three repaired to the Hotel Racine, while Burroughs remained behind with the fourth, a pretty girl of some 17 years. Burroughs had a satchel and he secreted it at a La Salle street house, and it was the same one he claimed had been broken into and valuables taken therefrom.

He boarded a car with the young lady and was soon at the hotel. In the meantime Mr. Thayer, the piano agent of Waukesha, had arrived with the determination of letting Burroughs go, having learned enough to convince him that Burroughs was not the right man for him.

The gentleman was ignorant of the stories Burroughs had circulated about him and when a reporter and Officer Bassinger called and informed him of the facts he was dumbfounded and at the same time amused for the reason that he had known Burroughs only a short time and it was farthest from his thoughts to do him harm and soon enlightened the officer in regard to his connection with the young man.

Mr. Thayer was anxious to see the young man and face him. The reporter went to Hotel Racine and found Burroughs, assisted by the clerk of the house, looking over the pages of the city directory in search of the name of a minister and he admitted that he desired to marry the young lady who had come from Milwaukee and was with him and he said that her name was Miss Marie Stowe.

Whole Story a Fairy Tale.

When informed that Mr. Thayer wanted to see him at the Merchants hotel he excused himself and accompanied the reporter. When confronted with the stories he had told the officer he denied having in any way implicated Mr. Thayer, but stuck to the story that an Italian had been following him and that he had been robbed. Officer Bassinger nailed him closely and he squirmed under the facts. Suddenly he arose, asked Mr. Thayer, the officer and reporter to step into the parlor and then he confessed that the whole story was a fairy tale and told for a purpose, but what that purpose was he would not admit. Mr. Thayer asked for a written statement clearing him of any wrong and it was given. Mr. Thayer then asked him if he had not threatened to commit suicide and he said yes, but it was a bluff.

All concerned were invited to the Hotel Racine parlors to see him married. Considerable time was consumed in securing a minister, but Rev. Charles Nickerson arrived upon the scene. Burroughs took him to one side and admitted to the minister that he was not of age. Rev. Mr. Nickerson refused to perform the ceremony without the consent of the parents of both parties. The mother of the girl was present and willing that the ceremony should be performed, but Burroughs' father and mother were not in the city.

Married by Rev. Farmer.

The minister departed. Burroughs and his lady love left the hotel and he said that he would telegraph his mother to come down. Instead of so doing he and the lady hurried to the home of Rev. J. E. Farmer and signified their willingness to be married. The couple both signed affidavits necessary in such cases and Rev. Farmer, after very close questioning, married them, but not before he took an oath that he was 22 years of age and the said she was 18. In a short time the couple appeared at the hotel and upon the register appeared the names "Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Burroughs, Milwaukee."

The party who came from Milwaukee with the girl were Miss Lulu M. Clarke, Abbie M. Lund and Mrs. A. C. Stowe, mother of the bride. They left for home on the Goodrich boat last night.

Mr. Thayer was feeling rather cut up about the affair, but as he is one of the best known and honorable citizens of Waukesha, is confident that the foolish stories of the boy will not have the slightest effect as to his integrity. He will continue to remain here, he says, and show the people that he has the best piano on earth.

Burroughs is the son of a well known lady who has visited Racine annually for the past 10 years as a hair dresser. His bride is a prepossessing young lady who is alleged to have considerable wealth in her own right.

Flower Mission.

One of the many plans for brightening the lot of the unfortunate in these days of helpful societies is the work of the Chicago Flower mission. Through this society's efforts flowers are distributed in the various city hospitals, orphan asylums and other institutions. An appeal comes for more flowers. Will not Racine friends help in the good work? The United States Express company will send flowers free of charge and furnish tags for addressing baskets. The flowers should be packed in baskets with layers of paper between the different kinds, thoroughly sprinkled and lastly covered with paper and notting sewed over all. Baskets can be purchased for 15 cents a dozen at the factory. Flowers should be sent to the express office every Monday afternoon, or in time for the 7 o'clock train Tuesday morning. Address to Chicago Flower mission, Athenaeum building, Chicago, Ill.

Heavyweight Sprinting Match.

The singing section of the Deutscher Maenner verein, and many of their friends enjoyed a pleasant outing at Nick Thomas' grove in the town of Somers, Sunday. An enjoyable time was had and one of the features of the day was a 100-yard sprinting match. The contestants were Emil Wittzack, editor of the Racine Correspondent, and V. J. Kersten. Both gentlemen weigh at least 250 pounds. The first heat was a dead one, both runners crossing the line on even terms. The second and deciding heat was run and the German editor was hopelessly beaten.

Will Finish the System.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company will immediately begin the completion of their double track system from Chicago to Milwaukee. At present the whole right of way between the two cities is double tracked, with the exception of a stretch extending from a mile south of Racine Junction to the Racine depot. A gang of men have arrived and work will be pushed without any unnecessary delay. Three gravel trains will be used in the work. When it is completed it will leave but the Racine railroad bridge without a double track between the two big cities.

Taking to Bloomers.

Bloomers are gradually making their appearance in this city and a number of Racine's fair cyclists can be seen nightly on the paved streets attired in them. The timidity of the ladies is gradually wearing away and it is predicted that before long, bloomers will be as common as they are rare at the present time.

OPENED WITH A VIM.

City Fathers Have a Lively Session Last Evening.

Much Idle Talk on Some Very Important Matters.

Some of the Gentlemen Who Were Present to Take in the Situation—Two Reports on the School Question—Other Important Matters.

Another interesting session of the city council was held last evening. Mayor James was in the chair and all of the aldermen were present except Petersen of the Fifth ward, and Kannenberg of the Seventh. It was also noticeable that the number of spectators present was rather large. Among those noticed in the room were Attorney Peter B. Nelson, who came to take part in a discussion with reference to the Mound cemetery ordinance recently passed by the council. He was engaged by monument men who claim that they have been deprived of their rights in erecting monuments in the cemetery according to the ordinance, the city claiming the right to perform and direct the work which it is claimed is illegal. Mr. Nelson had authorities to prove the claim, but as the ordinance or an amendment to the same was not called up he did not address the council.

Ex-City Attorney Samuel Ritchie was there in the interests of hotel and restaurant men. It was expected that an ordinance would be introduced to close hotels and restaurants at 12 o'clock at night and to compel them to close front doors and draw curtains on Sunday. No such ordinance was introduced.

Barney Keenan, local manager of the Wisconsin Telephone company, was there in the interests of the franchise for that company which has been hanging fire for the past year. Thomas R. Mercein, secretary and general manager of the Milwaukee Auxiliary Fire Alarm company, sat in the background and heard Ald. Hansen fight an ordinance in favor of granting his company a franchise to do business here.

Ex-Alderman Colbert was there to see what the council would do in regard to amending the charter and giving the council power to fix the school and other funds at any amount they saw fit.

Hansen Wanted Corrections Made.

The meeting opened up by Alderman Hanson asking that the minutes of the last meeting be corrected. He claimed that he moved that the last three lines of section 1, of the Auxiliary Fire Alarm ordinance be stricken out and that it was carried, that it did not appear in the minutes at all. Not a person in the council could remember that such action had been taken and the clerk had no such record. Alderman Hansen was quite excited on the subject and Alderman Elholm remembered that such action had been taken. The three objectionable lines read: "Should said system at any time prove to be inferior to any other system then in general use." After a general discussion the council proceeded to business, without making the correction.

M. M. Socor by his attorneys, presented a communication alleging that the basement walls of his building on Third street had been damaged on account of the paving and he wants damages or repairs made. The matter was referred to the judiciary committee.

William Weber, through his attorneys, asked the city to pay him $5,000 damages, he having been thrown from a wagon and badly hurt several months ago while riding on Driver street.

David Emerson presented a communication in regard to the vicious dogs that infest the city, biting people scaring horses and endangering the lives of people. He thought a good way to stop the nuisance was to raise the tax.

A report of the police committee in favor of purchasing a bicycle for the police department was adopted.

Two Reports Submitted.

A majority and minority report of the special committee appointed to look into the advisability of revising and amending the charter so that the school and other funds would be left without a limit were presented. Ald. Stoffel signed the minority report and it was against such an agreement. The others favored the amendment. There was a lengthy discussion on the subject. Some of the members of the council were not in favor of increasing taxation but they could not see where the money for the schools was coming from unless it was raised by increasing the fund and the only way was by amending the charter. Ald. Stoffel allowed that if the amendment was carried it would leave the door open to increase every fund and that taxes were higher already and said that the county board should be requested to provide the necessary funds needed. It was doubtful in the minds of some councilmen if the board would grant the request and in such an event it would be necessary to close a portion of the schools at least. Ald. Lewis allowed that taxes could not be increased over 3 per cent. allowed by the charter. Finally action on both reports was deferred until the next meeting of the council.

The committee to whom was referred bids for heating the addition to the Seventh ward school reported and recommended that the board of public works re-advertise for bids for direct and indirect heating.

Telephone Ordinance Passed.

The ordinance of the Wisconsin Telephone company was called up and brought forth considerable discussion. Alderman Elholm proceeded to read statistics on telephones and was declared out of order. The ordinance was adopted as amended with but one dissenting vote and that was Mr. Elholm. The company will furnish the city with telephones at $24 per year and police phones at $8 per annum and will build an entire metalic system.

The Milwaukee Auxiliary Fire Alarm company ordinance, which created a fight at the last meeting, was again called up and the same jangle ensued. Alderman Hansen wanted the three last lines in section 1 stricken out and claimed that it had been done at the last meeting. Another amendment was offered that the company furnish boxes to public buildings at half price and it was carried. Other amendments were suggested and the ordinance was put upon its passage, but not carried as only 7 voted in favor and 4 against. Ald. Hansen after the meeting said he did not exactly understand it and would call up the ordinance at the next meeting and move for its adoption. The system is recommended by every fire marshal in the country, and Ald. Lewis had a letter from Chief Foley of Milwaukee, recommending it in the very highest terms. The entire ordinance and the workings of the system has been published on numerous occasions.

Resolution to Sell Fire Horses.

A resolution was offered that the fire and water committee be authorized to sell the No. 2 fire team and purchase another team at a cost not to exceed $300 and to buy a third horse at a price not to exceed $150.

The ordinance granting the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company the right to run a side track to the Horlick Food company plant was adopted.

Ald. Hoyle offered a resolution in favor of amending the ordinance in regard to teams crossing bridges faster than a walk. It is claimed that the bridges are rapidly going to pieces on account of wagons going across them on a gallop with heavy loads.

The committee having the Duck creek sewer in hand recommended that no work be done until there were funds to prosecute the work.

Plans and specifications for paving and grading a portion of Wisconsin street were adopted.

LANTERNS FOR BICYCLES,

A Good Suggestion Made by a Well-Known Racine Wheelman.

The following communication is timely and will undoubtedly meet with the unqualified endorsement of all careful wheelmen:

Racine, Wis., July 15, 1895.

Editor Daily Journal: Dear Sir.—Will you kindly allow space for this suggestion from a bicycle rider; that, because bicycles are now so numerous, the time has come when riding after dark without a lantern should be absolutely prohibited. The safety of the general public, and also as well, the safety of careful riders, demand that such an ordinance should be passed and then enforced without fear or favor.

Any alderman introducing such a measure will be doing the public a service which I doubt not will be appreciated. I would suggest that such an ordinance should not go into effect for several weeks after its passage and that only a light fine be imposed for first offences.

Will Be An Enjoyable Affair.

This evening, at the chapel of the First Presbyterian church will be presented a novel and interesting entertainment by young men. The entertainment will include a musical programme in which the young men only will take part. There will be an interesting collection of Turkish curios imported direct from Tarsus and Mount Olivet. Refreshments will be served and it is calculated to give all who attend an enjoyable time. The proceeds will be for the benefit of missionary work in Racine county.

An Annual Occurrence.

This is about the time of the year that dogs are sent out into the country for their annual outing. The police are collecting dog taxes.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A $100 PRIZE CUP.

Offered by C. C. Lovell For the Racine Yacht Club Regatta,

To be Held at This Port on Wednesday, August 7.

Description of the Beauty—Yacht Club Hold a Meeting—Committees Appointed to Make Arrangements, Etc.

When it comes to enterprise and public spirit Charles Lovell, the Main street jeweler, is always in it. A day or two since he place a public clock in front of his store and it is a beauty and appreciated by the public. Today Mr. Lovell announces that he will offer a magnificent prize for the Racine Yacht club regatta to be held at this port on Aug. 7, under the auspices of the Lake Michigan Yachting association. It is a prize cup of silver and gold lined. It will stand 9½ inches high; will be highly embossed and engraved with a pretty yachting scene in the center. At the base will be a pair of crossed oars or sculls and an anchor and cable. It is said to be almost a duplicate of the Camp cup offered at the recent Milwaukee regatta and is valued at $100. The cup will be on exhibition at Mr. Lovells' store in a few days. Now let other public spirited citizens come up and do likewise. This is the second prize offered. What class it will be assigned to has not yet been decided.

Yacht Club Meeting.

The members of the Racine Yacht club held a meeting last evening with a large number present. Commodore Palmer presided.

A soliciting committee composed of F. K. Bull, G. D. Fellows and Clarence Palmer was appointed, and they will get to work as soon as possible.

It was decided that honorary membership tickets of the club should be placed at $3.

The following regatta committee was appointed: Wallace Easson, E. Nelson, M. Mickelson, Mr. Sabiston and Mr. Gogle.

All members were very enthusiastic and will work to make the coming regatta the largest and most successful one ever held in this section of the country.

STAMBULOFF WILL DIE.

Police Believed to be in the Plot to Assassinate Him.

Sofia, July 16.—Stambuloff is still alive but his condition is hopeless. He has 15 sword cuts on his head. Although the attempt to murder him was made on a busy street no one came to his assistance. Everybody is convinced that the police were in the plot to assassinate him. Five policmen were standing near and made no attempt to interfere but stopped one of Stambuloff's servants who chased one of the assassins. It is believed that Stambuloff's coachman is also in the plot. There is no clue to the assassins.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

London, July 16.—The elections so far have resulted as follows: Conservatives, 160; Unionists, 22; Liberals, 26; McCarthyites, 7; Parnellites, 4.

ACCIDENTS.

Robert Birkholz, of Irving place, had his foot crushed at Mitchell & Lewis Co.'s this morning, an elevator weight falling upon it. Dr. Hoy attended the injury.

William Hoyt, of 1712 Villa street broke his hand while engaged in a friendly sparring bout. Dr. Sorenson attended the injured member.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Crape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Racine Journal.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1895.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1895.

The Weekly JOURNAL always gives a complete resume of the news of the week paying especial attention to items of local interest in the city and county of Racine. Its market reports are complete and reliable being thoroughly revised by the best of authorities.

It has an efficient corps of correspondents at neighboring towns and the paper is carefully and regularly mailed to subscribers every Wednesday. The subscription price is only one dollar in advance, and the following valuable premiums are offered to all who pay one year in advance. This premium offer includes all old subscribers who pay up arrearages. These premiums *must be* ordered at the time as they are not sent unless so ordered by subscribers. They are as follows:

The Weekly JOURNAL and Chicago Weekly *Inter Ocean* one year for $1.20.

The Weekly JOURNAL and New York *Tribune* one year for $1.10.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and Our Family Physician, $1.35. If sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and The American Farmer one year, $1.00.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL one year and Ropps' Calculator for $1.00.

The Weekly JOURNAL one year and set of Charles Dickens' Works, twelve volumes $1.40. By mail or express, 25 cents additional.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL and the *Weekly Courier-Journal*—a ten-page, eight-column Democratic newspaper, Henry Watterson, editor—will be sent one year to any address for $1.20.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL and the New York Weekly *Press*, an up-to-date Republican national newspaper, will be sent one year to any address for $1.25.

The Racine Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean.

As will be seen by the announcement in another column, the Racine *Journal* and Chicago *Weekly Inter Ocean* will be sent for one year for $1.20. This offer will be held good only for a limited period, and should be immediately taken advantage of by all those desiring a first class home paper and a leading Chicago paper, such as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* is.

Positively

No premium offered will be sent to subscribers unless ordered at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given that there may be no misunderstanding. Premiums are sent as per announcement only when specifically ordered at the time. When any one of these special offers are wanted it must be so understood and ordered at the time of subscribing or renewing subscription.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Hon. Geo. N. Curzon, Conservative, the new under secretary for foreign affairs, who married Miss Leiter of Chicago, and Sir H. S. Naylor Leyands, Liberal, who married Miss Chamberlain of Cleveland, were nominated for parliament today.

News has reached Sydney, Australia, of the capture and murder by the "Head Hunters" of Solomon Island, of the crew of the trading cutter Amelia. The crew was ambushed and murdered. The cutter was looted and burned.

The Cleveland Cliffs Iron Mining company of Ishpeming, Mich., raised the wages of its employs 10 to 25 cents per day according to former wages paid.

A box containing the lower part of a human body was found in the bay today at Algona, Mich. It was cut in two just below the ribs. The chest, head and arms are missing. Everything indicates murder.

Ira Johnson, colored, who killed a white man named Longford, on the 7th instant, was taken from jail at Greenwich, S. C., by a mob early this morning and lynched.

At Keokuk, Ia., in the federal court this morning Judge Woolson sentenced ex-State Senator E. R. Cassatt, the Polla, Ia., bank wrecker, to nine years' imprisonment in the Anamosa penitentiary.

Judge Delling of Portland, Ore., has ordered a decree of foreclosure in the case of the American Loan & Trust company against the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern railroads.

The Marquis of Exeter died at London today, aged 71.

Band Concert.

The second band concert at Lincoln Park yesterday afternoon by Schulte's band, under the auspices of the Newhall club, was a big success in spite of the threatening weather. There was an immense attendance and the programme as published was carried out with credit to the popular band. The Newhall boys have arranged the park in a manner that is certainly attractive and they deserve unlimited patronage at the hands of the Racine public.

Advance in Wages.

Mr. F. J. Palica, superintendent of the Common Sense Trunk Co., said their men were informed June 22 that wages would be advanced beginning July 1. Their two weekly pay last Saturday contained the promised advance, some as high as twenty per cent. Mr. Palica said he did not believe in uniform advance all around, nor did he ever advise similar reduction

THE STEAMBOAT WAR.

Goodrich and Hurson Transportation Companies Cut Rates in Half.

Rival Companies Offer Every Inducement to Secure Trade.

Animated Scenes About the Docks Yesterday — John Singleton Resigns From the Goodrich Company— The Virginia May Stop at This Port.

There is an old saying, "that competition is the life of trade." This is true when it applies to the war now in progress between the Goodrich Transportation company and the Hurson company lines of steamers. Gregory Hurson was the right hand man of the Goodrich company for nearly 40 years ago. When it was announced that he had severed his connection with that company and purchased a line of boats, the Nyack and City of Freemont and that he would compete with the Goodrich people there was surprise. An effort was made to secure a dock at this port by the Hurson people, but not successful. Still Mr. Hurson said that he would run excursions from Racine to Milwaukee Saturdays and Sundays and as soon as the harbor was dredged he would arrange for a dock, build a freight house and ask the good people of Racine for patronage.

The excursion business commenced some six weeks ago. The Hurson line run the Nyack and City of Freemont, while the Goodrich people plied the Indiana and its side wheelers, the former running to Chicago and the latter to Milwaukee, while the Hurson boats simply run between Milwaukee and Racine.

Cut Rates Are Appreciated.

Fifty cents for the round trip to Milwaukee was charged. Last week the Goodrich folks advertised the round trip for 25 cents and the Hurson folks met them at the same rate. This war in rates went into effect Saturday and yesterday it was marvelous to observe the effect.

The Indiana came into port at 10:30 and took a crowd to Chicago. The steamer Nyack came in just as the Indiana was departing. Flags were flying, a band was playing and after some difficulty was experienced in winding about the steamer reached the dock, the gang plank was run out and the crowd vied with each other to get on board first. Members of the steamer's crew made an attempt to stop the jamming and it was feared the weaker would tumble into the river. It reminded one of a flock of sheep as they crowded and yelled. The limit of the boat is 800 passengers and it was not long before nearly 600 was on the boat and the gang plank was hauled in and 200 or 300 were obliged to remain at home as it was not desirable to overload the boat. It was a revelation to the people of the city and evidence that cheap rates will catch a crowd every time. The steamer reached Milwaukee without incident and came back about 10:30 last evening. The lake was pretty rough and many were sick on the way down.

Ran Against the South Pier.

On account of quite a sea running and the water being shallow the boat brought up against the south harbor pier, but no damage resulted. Passengers were a trifle frightened, but the staunch steamer steered about and came in all right and the crowd piled off and wended their way homeward, well pleased with the trip and cheap rates.

The Goodrich sidewheel steamer arrived from Chicago at 1 o'clock and caught 200 or 300 excursionists at the cheap rates, the majority being those who could not go on the Nyack. They also got back a little later than the Nyack crowd and it is said that the latter steamer did not leave until 20 minutes after the Goodrich boat.

A long about 4:30 in the afternoon the steamer Wisconsin came into port and had 300 Milwaukee excursionists on board. The visitors took in the principal places of interest about town and the hotels and restaurants reaped a harvest. The boat cleared at 6 o'clock and in leaving the harbor brought up on the sand bar and one of the tugs pulled it off.

Another Goodrich Man Resigns.

One of the effects of the competition has been the resignation of John Singleton as general passenger agent of the Goodrich company, a position that he has held as long as the oldest west shore traveler can remember. Mr. Singleton's friends say he will probably associate himself with Sam Adams, who is the Chicago representative of the Hurson line. Thus far the conflict between the lines has been confined to the Chicago-Milwaukee route, but after Aug. 1 it is to be extended north to the ports of Sheboygan and Manitowoc, where the Goodrich people still enjoy a monopoly of business. President Hurson is negotiating for the charter of two additional steamers, including one of the biggest and fleetest passenger carriers on the lakes, and when he has obtained them he proposes to extend his operations northward.

In the meantime the Chicago and Milwaukee and Racine traveling public will continue to view the scramble for ascendency with impartial delight and enjoy the boon of long rides on the lake at cheaper rates than ever prevailed before in the history of fresh water travel.

It is said that the Goodrich people will again run the Virginia to this port as soon as the harbor is dredged to a sufficient depth and expect to cut off the strong hold that the Hurson line has obtained upon the Racine public.

When the Christopher Columbus passed port yesterday her decks were black with people and it is reported that 2,500 moulders were on board to attend a picnic at Milwaukee. The Virignia also took up nearly as many people.

MUST SHARE THE LOSS.

Case of the Sinking of the Steamer Thomas B. Smith Off Racine Decided Today.

Milwaukee, July 15.—Judge Seaman today decided the case of the loss caused by the sinking of the steamer Thomas S. Smith by the steamer Arthur Orr off Racine point Nov. 11, 1893. He held that the loss should be equally divided between the owners of the respective steamers. The amount at issue is $25,000. The point raised was that the captain of the Orr was guilty of negligence in leaving Milwaukee harbor after the fog had set in but Judge Seaman decided that it was not an act of negligence to leave in a fog but the officers of the vessel were only restrained to use the utmost precaution in navigating in the fog.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Miss Grace Graham, of Tomah, Wis., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. L. F. Parker.

Alderman John Peterson, of the Fifth ward, left last evening for a business trip through the northern part of Iowa in the interests of the Racine Refrigerator Co.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Clemons, July 14, a daughter.

Fire Marshal Daniel Abesser departed for St. Louis and other Southern cities this morning and expects to be absent a week or ten days. During his absence he will attend the convention of Chiefs to be held at St. Louis.

George Hopper, of Hotel Racine and E. C. Deane departed for Ashland, Wis., last evening and will attend the laying of the corner stone of a masonic temple at that place.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Hinrichs of Davenport, Ia., are visiting at the home of Alderman Evans.

Miss Maud Wild has returned home from a week's visit at Rochester, Wis.

Miss Gertrude Reader returned to her home at Delavan today after a week's visit with friends in the city.

Miss Annie Iselin has returned from Iowa for a few months' visit.

Mr. Bedrick Sedlacek, who has been with the Shoop Medicine Co., for some time, left for Chicago where he accepts the chief editorship of The Catholic, a large and influential semi-weekly publication of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Hanson and Miss Emma Christianson have returned from a pleasant visit at Delafield.

Will Johnson, who is with Harrison's Nickle Plate circus, now playing an engagement at Chicago, spent yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Lange.

Miss Nellie Evans, of 940 Park avenue, has gone to Colorado Springs to see her sister, Mrs. J. H. Roberts of 1610 College avenue, who is there for her health.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John R. Jones, Jr., Sunday, July 14, a son.

Vin Adams, Al. Bowmann and David Breese rode up to Waukesha on their bicycles yesterday. A terrific rainstorm set in and the boys were obliged to ride back as far as Milwaukee in thick mud.

POLICE FOUND THE RIG.

A Horse and Surrey Belonging to Judge Hand Thought to Have Been Stolen.

Saturday evening Miss Jessie Hand and several lady friends were out riding with a horse attached to a surrey. The animal was tied to a post on Eleventh street while the ladies called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carpenter. About 10:30 o'clock the rig was missing and could not be found, and a report was sent to the police office that it had been stolen. Chief Johnson and Roundsman Anderson made an examination, but could find no trace of the property. Along toward 12 o'clock the chief and other officers were standing on Sixth street when they spied the rig being driven from College avenue into Sixth street. It was stopped and two young men named Anderson and Houghton were in charge. They told the chief that they had seen two couples, colored people, leap out of the vehicle on Sixteenth street and run away. Believing that the rig was a stolen one they had taken possession for the purpose of driving it to the police office. Evidently the horse had been taken by the couples for a lark. It is a dangerous practice and under the law classed horse stealing.

Racine Knights Not Represented.

The annual encampment of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, of the state of Wisconsin will convene at Green Bay tomorrow. It is expected that 600 delegates will be present. Racine will not send a team to compete for the prizes and the only representative from here will be Colonel John Falvey, who is on important committees. It was impossible for the Racine boys to get a team in proper shape and rather than make a poor showing they decided to remain at home.

—We should live for the future, and yet should find our life in the fidelities of the present.—Beecher.

AT THE CHURCHES.

Rev. John Kranz at the First Methodist Last Evening—Other Services.

Yesterday morning and afternoon the members of the First German Evangelical Lutheran church on Villa street held its annual missionary festival at the Lakeside rink. Large congregations were present at both meetings. Rev. Conrad Jaeger presided at both sessions and the collections resulted in neat sums of money being realized for the missions which are conducted in various parts of the world by this denomination. The morning sermon was preached by Rev. A. Pieper of Milwaukee. It was a forcible address and pertained to the missionary work and the good being done. In the afternoon Rev. W. Henkel of Wauwatosa, a most eloquent talker, made the address. The music by the male chorus was grand.

Yesterday afternoon an open air meeting was held at the Fourth ward park under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and Second M. E. church. There was a large gathering and Evangelist Sykes delivered a sermon upon the subject of "Faith." It was an able address and listened to with marked attention by all present.

"The World a Mirror," was the subject of Rev. A. C. Grier's sermon at the Good Shepherd church yesterday morning and last evening he preached upon the subject of "Is Christianity Played Out?" Both subjects were handled in an eloquent manner and the pastor showed that not only was christianity not played out, but that it is in the ascendency.

Rev. David Cheney preached to unusually large congregations at the Baptist church yesterday morning and last evening. His morning subject was "Home Missions, the Hope of the Country," and in the evening, "An Ancient Shipwreck."

At the First M. E. church last night Rev. John Kranz preached to a crowded house from the text "They parted his garments among them." We are continually hearing from the enemies of christianity, now let us look at some of the inconsistencies of the world and we will find them to be as great or greater than any that are to be found in the church. Those Roman soldiers at the cross, so indifferent to Christ and his wondrous work, yet so eager to appropriate his garments are a fitting type of those who while sneering at christianity are yet eager to derive all the benefits which it can bestow upon them. They are unwilling to help in any way to advance its interests, but they are ready to sieze all its benefits. All the adjuncts of civilization, all the progress that has been made in the arts and sciences, the application of steam, of electricity, the railroads, the free libraries, the fine public school system, all these and the many other advances in civilization that have followed in the wake of christianity are eagerly sought after by these inconsistent worldlings who while they sieze the benefits at the same time decry the source whence the benefit came. Dr. Kranz closed his sermon by an impressive appeal to christians to have a care as to the kind of characters they present before their fellow men.

The pulpit of the First Presbyterian church was supplied yesterday by Rev. Mr. Chalmers, a student in the University of Chicago. His morning discourse was founded on the text 2nd Epistle to the Phillipians 3d chapter 7th verse, and the evening on Matthew 26:40. Mr. Chalmers spoke without notes, and in a clear, distinct voice. He was listened to with much interest and profit. His sermons showed much care in preparation and much thoughtful study of the Scriptures. The offertory solo by Mr. Rausser of Chicago, was a strong and effective rendering of a most beautiful selection. With the perfect calm of rest and love on every heart and with the perfume of flowers, and the warble of birds in the air, the day was an ideal Sabbath of worship, praise and rest.

Armenian Atrocities.

Substance of the remarks of Mr. Kassabian, agent of the Armenian society, a student of Northwestern University, Chicago, delivered at First Methodist Episcopal church, July 12.

Editor of the Journal: Dear Sir.—Mr. N. H. Kassabian formerly of Eghin in Armenia Minor on the Euphrates and now a student of the Northwestern University, spoke as follows: He described in an interesting way the sufferings which his compatriots have endured within the last few years—how they were deprived of their rights and privileges. He said that Armenians have suffered more under the absolute monarchy of the sultan for the past 400 years, than during the preceeding 3,000 years as a historic nation. Armenia has been a rendezvous for the compatriot armies of either Asiatic or European nations. Alexandre, Roman's emperor, Sacacins, Seljoulis, Persians and at last Turks have marched through Armenia devastating the whole country, without mentioning the Assyrians and the Babolonians who found Armenia a very suitable place to show their strategic abilities. Armenians who claim to be the descendents of Japhet are one of the most ancient nations. Hike, his grand son was their ancestor, he fought the first battle against polytheism. Beel, the Assyrian tyrant claimed supremacy and acted as an advocate of heathenism. The idea of monotheism was so well impressed on Hike and his followers who preferred rather to fight than surrender themselves and their religious convictions. National history tells us that polytheism was defeated on this occasion. Within the lapse of time the notion of one god was dimmed into polytheism as a natural consequence of their coming in contact with stronger and more influenced nations. They were compelled to do so at the expense of many thousand lives. Then Armenians began to worship the great luminaries of heaven, the Venus, for example, that star of love and affection, but not in the vilest way in which she was worshipped in Greece and Rome. Armenians were the first among the Asiatics to embrace the pure doctrines of the Savior as soon as christianity began to propagate itself. On account of their religion, Armenians have never been on friendly terms with their neighbors. Turks, the followers of the Koran, the most intolerent of all the so-called sacred books, have looked upon the Armenians with scorn and dislike. Armenians have been denied all the privileges which they had enjoyed for more than thirty centuries. Their cattle were driven away, their homes ruined and pillaged, their daughters taken by sensual Turks to their mountain homes for vile and diabolic purposes. Security for life is out of the question until a check is put upon the license and rapacity of the lawless Turks. The only way of settling the Armenian question is to appoint a European or American High Commissioner or Governor for Armenia who will only be responsible to the European powers and Armenia would be made a tributary country to Turkey. This vital question must be solved, and that as soon as possible.

Yours very humbly,

H. Kassabian.

INJURED IN A RUNAWAY.

Ezra Puffer Has an Exciting Ride Which Ended Abruptly.

Ezra Puffer, an old gentleman residing west of this city, was quite severely injured in a runaway accident yesterday afternoon on State street. He was driving a horse attached to a light vehicle and was proceeding toward town with a load of milk. Near the old street car barns on Northwestern avenue the animal became frightened at an electric car and ran away. Down State street the infuriated beast sped with Mr. Puffer hanging to the reins in vain efforts to check its mad career. The runaway zigzagged from one side of the street to the other until Compte & Jenson's blacksmith shop was reached. Here the animal ran into a telegraph post with such force as to throw the lonely occupant out upon the sidewalk and smashing the vehicle. A crowd of two or three hundred people congregated and Mr. Puffer was picked up and assisted to Fancher's drug store. Dr. Fancher made an examination and found that the old gentleman had sustained a broken rib, another fractured and his knee cap injured, beside other slight bruises. He rested easily last night at the home of his son, George Puffer, 1222 State street.

South Dakota is making ready to harvest an unprecedented grain crop, while an enormous corn crop is likewise assured. The fact is cheering not only as a harbinger of general agricultural prosperity, but as an assurance that there will be no cry for bread, nor any shadow of a famine cast upon that section of the northwest this year.

Mrs. J. P. Bell, Ossawatomie, Kan.

wife of the editor of The Graphic, the leading local paper of Miami county, writes *"I was troubled with heart disease* for six years, severe palpitations, shortness of breath, together with such extreme nervousness, that, at times I would walk the floor nearly all night. We consulted the best medical talent. *They said there was no help for me,* that I had organic disease of the heart for which there was no remedy. I had read your advertisement in The Graphic and a year ago, as a last resort, tried one bottle of *Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart,* which convinced me that there was true merit in it. I took three bottles each of the Heart Cure and Restorative Nervine and *It completely cured me. I sleep* well at night, my heart beats regularly and I have no more smothering spells. I wish to say to all who are suffering as I did; there's relief untold for them if they will only give your remedies just one trial."

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure
Restores Health

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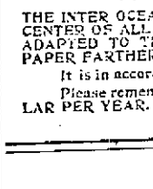

For quality, strength, smoothness, uniformity of texture—for everything that enters into the manufacture of perfect spool cotton Willimantic Star Thread always leads the world. One trial will convince you of its superior value. Ask your dealer for it.

Send 24c. and receive six spools of thread, any color or number, together with four bobbins for your machine, ready wound, and an interesting book on thread and sewing. Free.

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FAREWELL TO BOSTON

Closing Day of the Great Christian Endeavor Convention.

Consecration Was the Main Thought at the Different Meetings.

Encouraging Reports Made Concerning Religious Life in Colleges—Addresses by Prominent People—The Closing Exercises.

Boston, July 15.—This is the closing day of the Christian Endeavor convention. "Consecration" was the central thought in all early prayer meetings and was the principal subject of the day. Meetings in both tents were conducted under a general title "Scholarship of the world for Christ." At tent Williston and Mechanics hall encouraging reports concerning the religious life in colleges were made and in both tents and hall the roll of honor upon which was inscribed the names of unions whose members have given liberally to the cause were simultaneously unrolled, accompanied by suitable addresses in Mechanics hall. The chief address was made by Rev. J. W. H. Stuckenborg of Cambridge, Mass., on christain personality. Rev. Dr. Cobb of Springfield, Ills., also delivered an address. Addresses were made by President George A. Gates of Iowa college, and President E. D. Warfield of Easton, Pa., on "Consecration of an Educated Life," and "Attractions of the Ministry to Educated Men," respectively, were features in tent Williston. The drawing card at tent Endeavor was an address by Robert E. Speer of New York, on "Missionary Service." The usual noon evangelistic services were held at various churches.

The roll of honor contains names of 5,557 societies that contributed $10 or more during the year.

PYTHIANS AT GREEN BAY.

Elaborate Preparations Have Been Made For Their Entertainment.

Green Bay, Wis., July 15.—The first annual encampment of the Wisconsin Division of Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias opened today. The Eau Claire delegation was first to arrive, followed by others on every incoming train. The various divisions as they arrived were escorted to Camp Carnahan at Washington park, where 200 tents have been erected. The city is gaily decorated and an elaborate programme of entertainment has been prepared. It is expected by tomorrow when the visiting Knights will be formally welcomed to the city there will be 600 Pythians in uniform in the city.

CUT HIS WIFE'S THROAT.

Crazed by Liquor Peter Hazel Kills His Wife and Himself.

Chicago, July 15.—Peter Hazel, a south side planing mill owner, in a fit of drunken rage, this morning seized a butcher knife and threw his wife on a table and cut her throat from ear to ear. He then cut his own throat. Both are dead.

FOREST FIRES CHECKED.

Burning Sections of Michigan Receive Drenching Rains.

Midland, Mich., July 15.—A soaking rain visited this section last night, checking the forest fires.

Traverse City, Mich., July 15.—Heavy rains last night extinguished all forest fires in this section.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Returns Indicate That the Conservatives Are in the Lead.

London, July 15.—Returns from elections so far show the election of 105 Conservatives, 16 Unionists, 11 Liberals, 4 Parnellites and 3 McCartyites.

RAILWAY WATCHMAN KILLED.

Body of Patrick Cooney Found in the River at Cleveland.

Cleveland, July 15.—The body of Patrick Cooney, a railway night watchman, was found in the river this morning. It is supposed that he was murdered by thieves whom he caught robbing cars.

CORBETT-FITZSIMMONS FIGHT.

Toledo, July 15.—Ann Arbor railway officials have assented to the proposition by Toledo sporting men to allow the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight to take place on their two big transfer boats used for ferrying loaded trains across the lake. The plan is to have them lashed together, thus giving accommodations for 4,000 spectators. The projectors of the scheme are in communication with backers of the athletes.

ANOTHER SILVER CONVENTION.

St. Louis, July 15.—The Democratic state central committee has unanimously decided to hold a convention to consult on the currency question. It is to be held at Pertle springs.

FIRE AT LEWISTON, N. Y.

Lewiston, N. Y., July 15—The steamor Cibolsa burned last night. The engineer burned to death and the hotel near the dock was also destroyed. Total loss, $250,000.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure, in all its stages and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for a list of testimonials.

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IN LABORS REALM.

Massachusetts Knights of Labor Suspended—New York Tailors to Strike.

Boston, July 15.—The Massachusetts district assembly of Knights of Labor has been suspended by General Secretary Hayes for insubordination in admitting to its privileges State Master Workman Paddon, who was under suspension. The assembly may withdraw from the order.

New York, July 15.—Delegates representing 625 tailor shops vote unanimously to strike for a new agreement with the bosses for better wages and conditions and the final wiping out of the sweatshop system. Eight thousand members are in the union. The time for the strike was kept a strict secret.

PRISONERS BREAK JAIL.

George McKenzie and Henry Desmond Escape From Green Bay Jail.

Green Bay, July 15—George McKenzie, one of the men first arrested in connection with the wholesale robberies of cars on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, escaped from jail last night by sawing off the bolt of the lock. The tools he used in making his escape were furnished by parties on the outside. McKenzie was accompanied in his escape by Henry Desmond, a short time prisoner. The other men refused to leave the jail.

BOLD BAD BURGLARS.

Rob the Law Offices of Wallace Ingalls and T. M. Kearney.

A desperate gang of burglars operated in the city yesterday. We say desperate because they had the unheard of nerve to visit and rob a number of law offices. The doors of the different offices were opened with skeleton keys. At the office of Wallace Ingalls they entered and then went through to the offices of J. G. Chandler, secured a chisel and pryed open every drawer in Mr. Ingalls' office. Four dollars worth of postage stamps were carried away. Evidently the gang knew that John Ingall's had the money realized from the Elks and Lawyers game of ball and they expected to get it, but were fooled. At the office of T. M. Kearney the door was unlocked and the drawers of desks searched. Postage stamps were stolen, but nothing else disturbed. No attempt was made to open the safe at either office.

Mr. Thompson, connected with the office of Mr. Kearney, discovered a man in the office in the afternoon and supposed that he was waiting for Mr. Kearney, in fact, when asked a question he said he wanted Mr. Kearney and Mr. Thompson thought no more of the matter until he missed the postage stamps. A description of the man has been given to the police. He was about the Fifth ward saloons selling stamps last evening.

MARINE.

The wind on the lake yesterday morning was favorable for yachting and the majority of the Racine fleet was out. In the afternoon the gale was too stiff and the fleet remained in port. The yacht Dauntless, while sailing out of the harbor had her top-mast blown out and drifted against the north pier. She was towed up to Main street bridge in a crippled condition.

The barge T. H. Cahoon arrived in port with a cargo of coal for the Morris-Reichert Coal company. The tugs Gillen and Wau Bun raced for the tow and the latter secured it.

Yesterday the steam yacht Sentinel was in port with a Chicago pleasure party on board. It was the handsomest yacht that has ever touched at Racine. She is 125 feet long, can run 15 knots an hour and is valued at $60,000. A wealthy Chicago clothing merchant owns the boat which was brought up from New York on July 4.

The schooner Lena Hall arrived in port with lumber for the West Shore Lumber company.

The schooner Pearl is in port with a cargo of lumber.

ACCIDENTS.

C. M. Burroughs, agent for the Crown piano, met with rather a singular accident. He was standing on the approach to State street bridge talking to a friend. The bridge was opened and when it closed his arm got caught between the rails of the approach and bridge and badly bruised and cut. It was a miracle that his arm was not broken to pieces.

A 5-year-old child named Westphal, residing on Superior street, fell from a bannister and broke its collar bone. Dr. Sauer attended the case.

Want $5,000.

A notice was served on the city this morning by Ritchie, Heck & Field in the case of William Weber against the city, for $5,000 damages, the result of Mr. Weber being thrown from his wagon on Driver street several months ago and sustaining serious injuries.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, Druggist, Racine, Wis.

Columbian Catholic Summer School.

For the first annual meeting of the Columbian Catholic Summer School at Madison, Wis., July 14 to August 4, the Northwestern line will sell tickets at reduced rates on the certificate plan. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern railway.

Southward Ho!

FARMERS who are seeking to better themselves should go South. The Queen and Crescent Route offers a million acres of farms at $3.00 to $5.00 an acre (on easy terms) and monthly half-rate excursions to go and see for yourself. No blizzards. No cold waves. Fine schools and churches. Hospitable people. Send for books and information. W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

ELKS BADLY BEATEN.

Taken Into Camp by the Lawyers to the Tune of 17 to 8.

Walker Was a Puzzler For the Members of the B. P. O. E.

A Neat Benefit Realized For Racine's Deserving Hospitals — Summary of the Game—The Belle City's Defeated by the Racines.

Congressman Hal Cooper got cold feet while a passenger on one of ex-Mayor Case's trolley cars Saturday afternoon which prevented him from taking an active part in the Elks-Lawyers base ball contest. His absence from the game is attributed the cause of the overwhelming defeat of the Elks, although Mr. Cooper did yeoman service while on the bleechers in the capacity of coacher. His timely advice of John Owen in the use of signs, while Mr. Owen was officiating behind the bat, did much to make the pitching of the ex-mayor so effective at critical stages of the game.

Nearly 500 people congregated at the park to witness the long talked of game and after preliminary practice by the opposing "gladiators" the game was called at 4 o'clock with Prof. Martin L. Smith as umpire. The Lawyers took the field while the Elks got themselves in readiness to annihilate the pitching of Walker, the young college student.

Walker Was a Puzzler.

They little dreamed the task before them, however, for the "new find" of the Lawyers was the only stumbling block in the way of Elks' success. He pitched shoots, drops, in and out curves and Captain "Bill" Vance openly declared that he threw the mysterious "snake" curve.

Jackson Case was the first one to bat. Walker threw four wild ones and Case trotted to first. Frank Ticknor struck out. Wallace Ingalls hit to W. Smieding, who threw wild to first base and Case came home with the first run of the game. Dave Griswold picked out one of Walker's "snakes" and returned it to the pitcher, who was unable to recover himself and Dave was safe on the initial sack. With one man out and two on bases, matters looked bright for a few runs, but Will Hall and Menzo Waite each made three terrific lunges at the air, in vain efforts to locate sphere and the side was retired.

Opened With Three Runs.

The Lawyers started the run getting in their half of the first inning with a dash that was gratifying to the legal fraternity. Bert Hand made a base hit and stole second. W. Smieding struck out, but Wallace Ingalls missed the third strike and Smieding was thrown out at first, Hand scoring while the play was being made. Will Lee made a base hit and Walker reached first on an error of Owens. John Ingalls struck out. H. Smieding knocked a "daisy cutter" to Charlie Armstrong, who fumbled the ball and Lee and Walker scored. W. Smieding ended the inning by being caught napping at second base.

Walker made short work of the Elks in the second inning. Harry Wallis, John Owen and Charlie Armstrong, the three first at bat fanned the air.

The Lawyers succeeded in getting one run around the bases in their half of this inning. Will Lewis got his base on balls.

Max Heck got in the way of one of Case's out-curves and hobbled to first. Gittings' fly was easily taken care of by Harry Wallis and Hand struck out. W. Smieding made a base hit scoring Lewis. Lee flew out to Armstrong.

The Elks made a run in the third inning. After Case went out to first base, Ticknor got a base on balls. W. Ingalls struck out but reached first on a passed ball and went to third on a series of wild throws, Ticknor scoring in the meantime. Griswold fanned wind and took his seat, and Hall went out on a short infield hit.

The Lawyers were unable to score in their half. Walker walked to first on four bad balls. Case caught John Ingalls, pop-up fly and Wallace Ingalls squeezed H. Smieding's fly doubling up Walker on second base, making a double play unassisted.

The Elks Were Blanked.

The Elks were blanked in the fourth inning. Waite went out at first, Wallis struck out and Armstrong was easily retired on an infield hit, leaving Owens on second.

Lewis scored for the Lawyers in this inning. He hit a liner to Waite, who tumbled it. Heck struck out and Lewis scored on a passed ball. Gittings flew out to Case and Hand again fanned the air.

The Elks added one to their string in the fifth. Case was presented with a base on balls. Ticknor struck out but reached third base on a missed third strike and a combination of wild throws, Case scoring amid the confusion. Ticknor was caught napping at third and put out. W. Ingalls flew out to W. Smieding and Griswold ended the inning by again sawing the air.

W. Smieding and Lee scored for the Lawyers in their half of the inning. John Ingalls flew out to his brother, Ticknor threw Walker out at the home plate and Lewis was declared out for being hit by a ball that he struck at it being his third strike.

Hall, Waite and Wallis made ineffectual lunges at the ball in the sixth inning, neither one of whom came within a rod of it. Griswold retired in this inning with a dislocated thumb and Otto Ahrens took his place.

Beginning of the End.

The Lawyers chased two more runs around the bases in their half, Heck and Hand scoring.

Owens struck out and Armstrong and Case were easily retired on infield hits in the seventh inning.

The Lawyers fared much better and succeeded in increasing their score by four runs in this inning, although Case struck out two men. Walker, John Ingalls, H. Smieding and Gittings made the circuit of the bases.

The Elks made two runs in the eighth inning, Ticknor and Wallace Ingalls scoring.

The Lawyers duplicated their feat of the previous inning and scored four more runs in the eighth, Walker, H. Smieding, Lewis and Heck galloping around the diamond. Hand struck out for the third time in this inning.

The Elks made a desperate rallying effort in the ninth inning but only succeeded in scoring three runs. Owen, Armstrong and Case registering a tally each. Hall and Waite ended the agony by striking out.

Following is the score by innings:

Lawyers—	3-1-0-1-2-2-4-4-x—17
Elks—	1-0-1-0-1-0-0-2-3— 8

Batteries—Lawyers—Walker and H. Smieding. Elks—Case, W. Ingalls and Owens. Safe hits, Lawyers, 10; Elks, 3. Struck out by Walker, 21; by Case, 11. Double plays, Wallace Ingalls, (unassisted.) Errors, Lawyers—; Elks—.

The proceeds of the game will amount to about $50 which will be divided equally between the St. Lukes and St. Mary's hospitals.

Racines Defeat the Belle Citys.

Three home runs and 10 slashing base hits was the result of the terrific slaughter administered to Pitcher Hetzel's curves, by the Racines at the north side park yesterday afternoon. It was a cannonading that put a damper to the spirits of the aspiring Belle Citys and was a complete surprise to the Racines' most enthusiastic admirers. The Belle Citys did not show near the form that was expected of them. Their team work was utterly lacking, although several individual members did clever work. The game was played in the presence of several hundred people and was the first of a series of three games for the championship of the city. The stick work of Blatz was the feature of the game. Out of the first four times at bat he secured two home runs and two singles. One of his homers was made with the bases filled, while each of his other drives came at opportune times. McCue also distinguished himself by putting the ball over the left field fence for a home run. Johnson pitched another masterly game and only three safe hits were made off of his delivery. Herman's throwing to bases was a feature; Chris's difficult stops and pickings were of the lightning order, and McCue distinguished himself by making a difficult catch in deep center.

Deschler for the Belle Citys caught a good game and he also used the stick to advantage, securing two out of the three hits made off Johnson, one of which was a two bagger. Falkenrath took care of everything that came his way in center field and Gates played a good game at short stop.

In the eighth inning Hetzel gave away to Falkenrath and only one safe hit was made off of his delivery during the balance of the game. The following is the score by innings:

Racine—	1-0-0-3-2-4-1-0-3—14
Belle City	0-1-0-1-0-0-0-0-0— 2

Batteries—Johnson and Herman; Hetzel, Falkenrath and Deschler. Base hits, Racine, 13; Belle Citys, 3. Two base hits, Deschler. Home runs, Blatz, (2); McCue. Struck out, by Johnson, 6; by Hetzel, 4; by Falkenrath 3. Double plays, Chris, Blatz, Larson; Hetzel and Hilker. Umpire, Martinson.

Other Base Ball Games.

The Regulars and Franklins played an exciting game at Burdick's park yesterday morning, which ended in a tie. At the completion of the ninth inning, with the score 8 to 8, rain ended the contest. Batteries, Blesing and Deschler for the Regulars; Baldwin and Quinn for the Franklins.

The employes of the Hotel Racine defeated the employes of the Horlick Lime & Stone company yesterday morning by a score of 16 to 10.

The machinists and polishers of the Racine Malleable & Wrought Iron company played a game at the exposition grounds Saturday afternoon, resulting in a victory for the Machinists by 25 to 20.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Monona Lake Assembly.

On account of the above meeting the Northwestern line will, from July 22 to August 2, sell excursion tickets to Madison and return at greatly reduced rates, good for return until August 3, 1895, inclusive. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern railway.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist, Racine, Wis.

BLESSED BY THE POPE.

The Catholic Summer School at Madison Receives His Benediction.

School Opens with an Attendance of Four Hundred People.

Rev. P. J. Davehy, of St. Paul, Delivers the First Lecture—Its Success is Already Assured—Contents of the Pope's Message.

Madison, Wis., July 15.—The Columbian Catholic summer school is an assured success. The first lecture this morning at the Fuller Opera house by Rev. P. J. Daveby of St. Paul, was attended by 400 people, and it is known that many more will arrive today and tomorrow. Father Davehy gave a brilliant address on the origin and development of canon. At the opening a subjoined message of Pope Leo giving his approval and blessing on the school was read. The Latin original was addressed to Cardinal Gibbons. The holy father is already informed of the good done in past years through religious conferences held in summer schools. He has heard with much satisfaction that such a summer school is to be held this year in the city of Madison, Wis., from the 14th of July to the 4th of August. His holiness does not entertain a doubt but that some interest will be shown in those lectures at Madison that have been accorded such conversations in the past. The importance of matters to be treated and the ability of the lecturers to whom the subjects are entrusted, being a guarantee of this. Desiring, however to make known the interest which he also takes in the summer school of Madison and hope he cherishes to see it bear good fruit in spreading religious truth, your august pontiff wishes your eminence expressed to Rt. Rev. Bishop of Green Bay, and to all those who aid him, his fatherly satisfaction at the work they are doing as the best and bestowing upon them also his apostolic benediction as a pledge of his paternal benevolence and plentiful fruit. May your eminence be pleased to communicate these feelings of his holiness towards the promotion of the summer school of Madison and permit me to profit by this occasion to express anew my sentiments of profound veneration with which I most humbly kiss your hand. Your eminent, most humble and devoted servant." H. Card Pampelli, papal secretary.

Inherited $1,000.

Miss Alice Morris, a servant girl at the residence of Mrs. Henry Hurlbut, has fallen heir to $1,000, left to her by relatives in England. The girl was traced up and found through the efforts of Mrs. Morris, who is stopping at the Merchants hotel, the papers having fallen into her hands. It is is needless to say that Miss Morris is receiving congratulations on her good fortune.

As white as pearls her dainty teeth;
Her ruby lips with roses vie;
Her mouth quite kissable; her breath
As sweet as gales from Araby.
But nothing strange in this appears—
For she's used SOZODONT for years.

Races at Janesville.

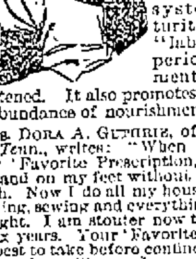
For the above occasion the Northwestern line will, from July 15 to 20, inclusive, sell excursion tickets to Janesville, Wis., and return at low rates. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern railway.

You've No Idea

How nicely Hood's Sarsaparilla hits the needs of the people who feel all tired out or run down from any cause. It seems to oil up the whole mechanism of the body so that all moves smoothly and work becomes delight. If you are weak, tired and nervous, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what you need. Try it.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, billiousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

MOTHERS



and those soon to become mothers, should know that Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its tortures, terrors and dangers to both mother and child, by aiding nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

Mrs. DORA A. GUTHRIE, of *Oakley, Overton Co., Tenn.*, writes: "When I began taking your 'Favorite Prescription,' I was not able to stand on my feet without suffering almost death. Now I do all my housework, washing, cooking, sewing and everything for my family of eight. I am stouter now than I have been in six years. Your 'Favorite Prescription' is the best to take before confinement, or at least it proved so with me. I never suffered as little with any of my children as I did with my last, and she is the healthiest we've got. Have induced several to try 'Favorite Prescription,' and it has proved good for them."

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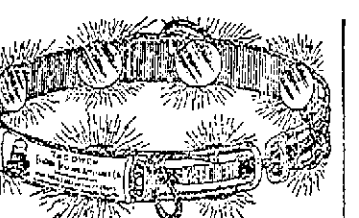

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in man and woman (from any cause) where long continued medical treatment failed to cure.

NO MEDICINES ARE NECESSARY.

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Inclose six cents and send for our **LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE** in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian languages; containing medical facts, sworn statements of cures made and descriptions of Belts and Appliances. Address

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO.
205 TO 211 STATE STREET,
CHICAGO.

W. J. BRODIE.

1057 W. Polk St., CHICAGO, Oct. 27, 1893.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO.:

Gentlemen—Solely in the interest of others who are, or may become similarly affected with myself, I venture to offer my experience with the use of the **Owen Electric Belt**, and that I am actuated entirely by that motive, must be apparent from the fact that until you see my name and address recorded on this letter you had no knowledge of either. I had long been a sufferer from chronic dyspepsia and nervous prostration, contracted or aggravated by many years residence in the East Indies. About three years ago I purchased one of your Belts in the hope that its use might afford me some relief, and wore it continuously as directed for about four hours every afternoon for a month or so, and the result was perfectly marvelous. My indigestion with all its attendant miseries, nervousness, depression, irritability and insomnia, from which latter I was a great sufferer, have disappeared. I then discontinued the use of the Belt (the existence of which I had indeed forgotten), until about six weeks ago, when a recurrence of my old trouble very forcibly reminded me of it. I again put it into wear (after ceasing its use for over one and one-half years), and with the same extraordinary results, being again restored to health, strength and vigor, after wearing it for only ten days. Under these circumstances I can most emphatically recommend to others suffering from the ailments which I have endeavored to describe, the adoption of the use of the **Owen Electric Belt.** I had long been aware of the curative powers of electricity from what I had read on the subject, and on my return to England I purchased from Pulvermacher of Regent street, London, the combined chain bands, of which he is the patentee, for which I paid three guineas, and although I must admit that I derived some benefit from their use, I am bound to say the general result did not approach the benefit derived from the use of the **Owen Belt**, besides which its utility is so great an improvement in comfort and convenience; Pulvermachers' being cumbersome and complicated in adjusting to the body, besides causing from being uncovered, blisters and sores, and above all not being able to regulate the current as is the case in the **Owen Electric Belt.** You are at perfect liberty to make what use you think fit of this letter, and I shall be glad to answer either verbally or by letter any inquiry made from me on this subject. I am, gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,
W. J. BRODIE.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

Sheriff—John Pugh, Racine.
District Attorney—Peter B. Nelson, Racine.
Clerk—John Dixon.
Register of Deeds—F. M. Roberts.
Clerk of Court—Otto Ahren.
Superintendent of Schools—Elmer A. Morse, Franksville.
Coroner—Chas. H. Stripple, Racine.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Burlington—
Chairman—A. M. Aldrich, Burlington.
Treasurer—Chas. P. Sawyer, Burlington.
Town Clerk—L. A. Kettelhut, Burlington.

Caledonia—
Chairman—John Beres, Racine.
Treasurer—Q. P. Saul, Racine.
Town Clerk—F. Remak, Racine.

Dover—
Chairman—J. H. Smith, Union Grove.
Treasurer—W. G. Edwards, Waterford.
Town Clerk—H. J. Spriggs, Kansasville.

Mt. Pleasant—
Chairman—J. E. Rowlands, Racine.
Treasurer—T. C. Roberts, Western Union.
Town Clerk—J. H. Crane, Racine.

Norway—
Chairman—Ole Hansen, Waterford.
Treasurer—Thos. Overson, Waterford.
Town Clerk—Jas. L. English, North Cape.

Raymond—
Chairman—G. Schock, Union Church.
Treasurer—Chas. Micklesen, North Cape.
Town Clerk—Benj. West, Kneeland.

Rochester—
Chairman—Geo. Ely, Rochester.
Treasurer—Geo. Waller, Rochester.
Town Clerk—Wm. Bell, Rochester.

Waterford—
Chairman—Wm. Schenkenberg, Waterford.
Treasurer—H. Hallback, Waterford.
Town Clerk—C. Berger—Waterford.

Yorkville—
Chairman—H. Skewes, Union Grove.
Treasurer—A. G. McEchran, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—R. R. Russell, Union Grove.

(First publication July 4, 1895)

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT—In Probate—In the matter of the estate of Fred H. Thomas, deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued by this court to Evan Thomas as administrator of the estate of Fred H. Thomas, deceased, late of said county of Racine.

It is ordered that all claims and demands of all persons, against said deceased, be received, examined, and adjusted by and before this court.

It is further ordered that this court will at regular terms thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 3d day of September, A. D., 1895,
and on
Tuesday, the 3d day of December, A. D., 1895,

at the office of the judge of said court at the city of Racine, in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Fred H. Thomas, deceased.

And it is further ordered, that six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said Fred H. Thomas, deceased.

And it is further ordered, that within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and places at which this court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited for creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four weeks successively, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated, this 25th day of June, A. D. 1895.

By the court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

Hand & Fiett, Attys.

UNION NATIONAL BANK RACINE WIS.

The Citizens of Racine and vicinity are informed that

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

Has opened a Savings Department in connection with its general banking business.

The Savings Department

Will be in continuous operation during the summer months between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. daily and upon the evenings of

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays,

between the hours of 7 o'clock and 9 o'clock P. M.

In this department deposits of $1.00 and upward will be received. Savings pass books issued and interest paid on the same at the rate of three per cent. per annum after three months.

This plan for saving is particularly convenient for young people and those desiring to deposit small amounts frequently.

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to the person submitting the most meritorious invention during the preceding month. WE SECURE PATENTS FOR INVENTORS, and the object of this offer is to encourage persons of an inventive turn of mind. At the same time we wish to impress the fact that :: :: ::

It's the Simple Trivial Inventions That Yield Fortunes

—such as De Long's Hook and Eye, "See that Hump," "Safety Pin," "Pigs in Clover," "Air Brake," etc.

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TARIFF REVISION.

It is impossible for the Democratic party to persuade the people that the perfidy and dishonor tariff, which has failed by nearly $50,000,000 to supply the needs of the government this year, does not need a radical revision.

Democratic organs have proposed all sorts of ways of increasing the revenue, but deprecate the possibility that the Republican party will, as soon as it has the opportunity, restore the essential features of the protective tariff, under which the United States treasury was never short of money and never had to issue bonds, except as a war measure.

The Wilson-Gorman tariff is not a tariff for revenue. Most eminent Democrats have denounced it as a tariff for protection.

It protects sections, monopolies and special interests at the expense of the manufacturing industries of the country. It was framed in ignorance of the industrial welfare of the country. What the Democrats like to call McKinleyism was a thousand times more fair than the Democratic policy or impolicy.

We doubt very much whether it would be wise to restore all the features of the McKinley law. There have been great changes since that law was framed, but the principle of the McKinley law was sound—the fair and adequate protection of the industries of every section of the country.

The Democratic protest against the restoration of protection will amount to nothing. The people have had their lesson in tariff reform.

The New York Tribune says: "One thing can be predicted with safety. The tariff of perfidy and dishonor, which was neither desired nor treated with respect by any of the men who framed it, will not stand. When Republicans have the power to change it, the tariff will be changed, and it makes not the slightest difference whether individuals who succeeded in buying especial favors from the authors of the bill of sale prefer a revision or not. More than three-quarters of the people realize that this tariff was not honestly nor intelligently framed, and they therefore rightly demand that their representatives, as they have the power to do so, shall proceed to substitute a tariff which will raise adequate revenue, a tariff which will afford ample protection to American industries, and a tariff which will not be "packed from end to end with iniquitous favors sold to favored monopolies for the votes they control."

The tariff needs to be revised on business principles, and the Republican party is the only party in sight that can furnish business revisers.

THE PROGRESSIVE WOMAN.

What constitutes progressiveness in woman's dress is an interesting and opportune question. The query may with reason be prompted by reports brought from the far East by Mrs. Potter Palmer, an exceptionally keen observer.

It seems that the progressive or advanced woman—the new woman as she is called here—is to be found in the Orient as well as in the Western hemisphere.

The Eastern women are wearing what are here considered up-to-date gowns, and the Turkish trousers, which have been worn since the time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary are being thrown aside in favor of dresses made in Paris, or at least according to fashions popular in the French capital.

Turning from Turkey to the United States we find the women of both countries progressive in matters of dress. There is the same objection to the restraints imposed by custom and in both instances these restraints are being thrown off. It would be a strange exchange if any considerable portion of our women were to give to Turkish females their robes in return for Turkish-bloomer trousers.

The progressive spirit of the new woman is sufficient to indicate that the question of "progress" in woman's dress is a very interesting and comprehensive one. Speaking geographically, the answer depends very largely upon the point of view.

In the East the new woman, who was brought up in Turkish trousers, kicks them off and puts on a Paris gown. Here, in the United States the new woman arrays herself in bloomers, and there you are.

In fashion, as in very nearly everything else, very much depends upon the environment.

MONEY IN FARMING.

The secretary of agriculture, J. Sterling Morton, rejects the idea that there is no longer any money to be made in farming. The secretary is a practical man, well educated and with a good business head upon his shoulders. A considerable share of his handsome fortune has been made in agriculture. He says that men can make money from small farms or large farms, the only two things which are indispensable to success being intelligence and industry.

He thinks that people who live in the cities and can acquire the use of small lots of land on which to raise vegetables, should do so, and says that such a course will be found to give good results in money. He does not, however, approve of Mayor Pingree's plan of giving the use of the land.

As a rule people do not care for what they can get for nothing, and the free land system leads to pauperism.

To illustrate this, Secretary Morton says that the passage of the homestead act was one of the worst things for the farmers of this country that ever happened, those who took advantage of it being, as a rule, lazy, shiftless and ignorant.

The secretary's views regarding the importance of providing for a variety of crops should interest the farmers in nearly all parts of the United States.

"The trouble with many of our farmers," he says, "is that they are too apt to put all their eggs into one basket. They do not diversify their crops, and the failure of a single staple causes the ruin of the whole section. There is a vast market for the American farmer in foreign lands which has not yet been touched. We must study the wants of the people abroad and raise food for them. This is the chief work of the agricultural department today. I am having our consuls and ministers all over the world investigate the markets for American goods, and it is surprising what a variety of valuable information they are sending in to us."

Apparently we have much to learn from the farmers of European countries regarding the raising and marketing of crops which are here regarded as comparatively unimportant.

Last year, for instance, the crop of potatoes in the United States was millions of dollars short of the home demand.

Mr. Morton says there is much money to be made in potatoes, hens, chickens and eggs, and in his opinion the farmers have only to do their best to supply the market nearest them first and then to use diligence and intelligence in finding a broader market in order to make their business exceedingly profitable.

THE YOUNG MEN ARE WITH US.

One important factor which our Democratic friends will have to consider when they face the next presidential campaign is the change which has taken place in the attitude of young men toward the great political parties.

It is undeniable that in 1892 and during a year or two previous to that time, a large proportion of the young men who take an interest in politics, had strong leanings toward Democracy, as represented by Mr. Cleveland.

The Democrats had been so persistent in claiming that theirs was the party of reform that they actually made many people, who before that time had been counted as Republicans, believe that what they said was true. This was seen to be the case in this state, where Senator Vilas, who was properly considered one of the ablest men of the Cleveland school and known to be very close to him, had a tremendous following among the younger voters.

Mr. Vilas posed and was rated as a reformer, and his master hand in the conduct of that memorable campaign made victory for Democracy comparatively easy by the devotion of the young men.

But when mutual disappointment came to Master and to Man, and Mr. Cleveland got his eyes open, the man—his tool—who had won his spurs as a reformer, threw away the mask and entered the arena as a chieftain of the spoils system. Immediately there was an entire change of public sentiment. Mr. Vilas was not a type, he was an instrument; the tinsel quickly tarnished; the cap and bells became a mockery, for the young men had "sized him up" and in company with Gorman, Hill and Brice they lost all claim to belong to any reform movement.

This change of sentiment is bound to have a most favorable effect upon the fortunes of the Republican party. That effect has in fact already been noted and it promises to be even more apparent in the presidential contest.

Even more disastrous than the smashing of idols, to the fortunes of Democracy, was the total collapse of the tariff reform humbug.

Every one who reads the newspapers is familiar with the claims which were made concerning what was to follow if the Democrats were given an opportunity to show what they could do for the industries of the country.

There was to be, following close upon the election of a Democratic president and a congress Democratic in both branches, a magnificent development of all of our resources.

Silver and gilt belt pins decorated with delicate colored enamels are engaging the attention of the summer girl.

REACHING THE LAST DITCH.

Henry Watterson, who, it is understood, is seriously considering the matter of forsaking the Democracy, of which he has been the bright particular star for lo, these many years, and casting in his lot with the Republican party, which stands with arms outstretched to welcome him, has recently made an important discovery. He has learned what his party as a party, is good for. While discussing the silver question the other day with some personal friends, the colonel said that it was a good thing to have the fight on the currency this year and that the Republicans ought to be gratified to the Democrats for filling up the ditch before they, too, could fall into it. Since the last election it has been a matter of some doubt whether there were enough Democrats in the country to fill the ditch which surrounds the free coinage camp, but there is no better authority on this question than Watterson. He allows that the trench is full and what the colonel says on questions of this sort, goes.

Every reader of newspapers is familiar with the fact that since the summer of 1892, ditches, trenches and open graves have had a peculiar fascination for Colonel Watterson.

He predicted that in case Mr. Cleveland should receive the presidential nomination that year the Democracy would begin and complete an inglorious march through a slaughter house and into an open sepulcher.

We had supposed that the prophecy was fulfilled last fall but it seems there were enough of his party left to fill the free silver ditch. Now that this has been accomplished, and it is practically assured that no unseen dangers will lurk in the path of Republicanism when it shall take the field next year, it is not strange that Watterson should begin to think of leaving a party which is already in the last ditch.

It is homely service that Colonel Watterson's former associates have been engaged in, but it should not be despised on that account. It is as useful as it is homely, and the ditch into which the faithful have thrown themselves fairly teems with the spirit of a noble self-sacrifice.

The band, of earnest, but misguided Democrats who weathered the storm last November sealed the breastworks of the free silver camp only to find a tomb in the trenches.

AN UNFAIR PROPOSITION.

The News and Courier of Charleston, S. C., which paper has persistently refused to become reconstructed, advocates a plan to disfranchise the negro. It claims that the white men of the south are the only ones who should be entitled to vote and boldly demands that the representation of the southern states in congress be reduced to correspond with the white population, the only preliminary necessary being the repeal of the fifteenth amendment. It says:

If it can be shown that the plan involves any wrong to the colored people we shall make haste to reject it for that sole and sufficient reason. Our sincere opinion is that the plan is in their truest and best interests. The colored people will be benefited, not wronged, by the plan. Nor will they be denied any "right" in our view. Suffrage was given to them as a privileged, not as a right. Emancipation did not confer it on them. They would never have obtained it, not to say "enjoyed" it, but for the adoption of the fifteenth amendment. We regard that amendment as a mistake on the part of the government, and we believe that it is generally so regarded. If it was a mistake, however, and is generally so regarded, the mistake should be corrected.

It is rather late in the day to make this suggestion. If the suffrage was a privilege when it was bestowed, it became a right as soon as the amendment to which the above named newspaper objects was adopted.

If the colored men of the south have not enjoyed this right the fault is not theirs, but that of the whites who have prevented its exercise.

The News and Courier should try to become reconciled to existing conditions and make the best of them. Those conditions will show improvement just so fast as the whites co-operate with the blacks in the efforts which the latter are making to become intelligent voters.

The markets of the world were waiting for Prof. Wilson to fill them by a sort of free-trade-sleight-of-hand manipulation.

Business of all kinds was to experience a boom of enormous proportions. Wages were to be raised as a perfectly natural result of the unprecedented demand for labor, while the cost of living, yielding to the gentle influence of universal trade, unhampered by protective tariffs, was to be materially reduced.

No one needs to be reminded of the fact that the failure of the plan was complete.

One of the results of that failure was the evolution of scores of thousands of young men from the tariff reform state to the protective tariff state, and those who have experienced this process of development will be found voting for Republican candidates and policies in 1896.

Gov. Upham, who was in Chicago yesterday, returned to Milwaukee last night and will be in Madison again today. When asked if he had decided upon the appointment to the supreme court vacancy he said last night that he was not yet ready to make announcement, as no decision had been reached. He intimated that the appointment might be expected within a few days, probably this week.

The foregoing from this morning's Sentinel will be read with a smile by every person who has had an experience with our governor. "Nuf sed.

No, Maudo dear, omelettes are not made from eggplants.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

A recent experience in the city of Denver furnishes a very strong argument in favor of municipal control of natural monopolies.

Denver has been supplied with water by a private company and during the last year or two there has been much complaint of exorbitant charges. The complaints finally became so emphatic and there was such a demand that something be done to correct the abuses, that preliminary steps for the establishment of municipal works were taken. This action aroused the company to the necessity of doing something, and promises of lower rates were freely given. These promises proved effective in keeping the people quiet until the next general election. Then it was found that the company had packed the caucuses and elected a board of aldermen, which could be relied upon to discriminate in its favor and against the public.

The aldermen were the servants of the private corporation and were about to commit the city to a new contract for 15 years at the old rates when a mob broke into the chamber and convinced those in authority that the people had been imposed upon long enough and that it would not do to execute the iniquitous agreement.

Probably this particular company has reached the end of its rope and Denver will soon be in control of the works upon which it depends for its water supply.

Of course the fault has not been wholly with the company, for well managed municipal corporations never find themselves at the mercy of private corporations. It is a fact, however, that many cities in this country have been exceedingly negligent in the matter of allowing private concerns to enjoy privileges which are immensely profitable without seeing that an adequate return is made to the public.

BIMETALISM IN ENGLAND.

While it is unsafe to base extravagant predictions upon the contest which the British Bimetalic league has entered upon in connection with the coming electoral struggle in England, there is no doubt that the campaign of education will be effective in opening many British eyes to the folly of standing out against all the other commercial nations in favor of gold monometalism.

Many of the merchants and bankers having relations with the East are in earnest for a change which will recover to England the trade which it is losing through the separation of the standards.

So long as England remains isolated from the silver using countries through the difficulties of exchange, so long will she see her business, industrial and commercial leaving her. If the use of silver can be restored by international agreement, and the old ratios of exchange can be renewed, England will profit by the change as much as any nation, and if Englishmen can be made to see this, they will not be slow to repudiate the monometalist theories. Germany and France seem to be getting together, and the prospects of a successful international conference are growing brighter.

Meanwhile we have nothing to do but stick where we are and wait, though it would do no harm, and it might do good, if the administration made some effort to promote the calling of a conference, or at least give evidence that it is interested in the matter.

If it were not for the overshadowing influence of the Christian Endeavor convention at Boston, the Young Peoples' Christian union of the Universalist churches, which meets there this week and the coming week would attract greater attention. The union is represented by nearly 3,000 delegates, many of them from the west. Rev. Elmer J. Felt of Tacoma, Wash., is president of the union, and is a wide-awake and enthusiastic worker among the young people. He says: "Our idea in the union is the same as that in the Christian Endeavor society. We are building Christ into the souls of our young people. We only differ in certain theological ideas, but we work along the same lines in the good citizenship movement, temperance and reforms, and are equally interested in college settlements, the institutional church, etc."

The Christian Endeavorers and Christian Unionists should exchange congratulations.

As sure as the year 1897 will roll around just so sure will the Republicans be installed in power, and one of the first acts of legislation will be the re-establishment of reciprocity. But while exports of American goods, under the reciprocity laws, will prove a valuable outlet, it should be remembered that no sales abroad can equal by one-hundredth part the worth of our own magnificent home market which consumes three-quarters of all the wool grown in the world—just think of it—and which manufactures three-fifths of all the iron and steel of the world, which requires the use of more than half of all locomotives and freight cars of the world to transport its grain and manufactured products and which home market has, comparatively, only recently opened up and which is certain to increase the wealth of this country beyond the wildest dream of the protectionists. It may well be asked what do we want of the markets of the world when already our own market, under protective tariff laws, is worth, twice over, the combined markets of the rest of the universe.

"Lillie Devereux Blake says Eve was a woman's suffragist when she ate the apple and Adam stood and looked on, as an obedient husband should, and was glad to know that she was absorbing wisdom.

CROAK OF A FROG.

Was the Manner in Which Telephoning Was Discovered.

In the City of Racine During the Year 1851.

Dr. S. D. Cushman the Gentleman Who Made the Discovery— Heard a Frog Croak Over the Line a Distance of Thirteen Miles.

It is not common knowledge, except to those familiar with electrical history, that the first telephone was constructed in Racine. The claim is made that the inventor was Dr. S. D. Cushman, but there are others who resided here at an early date who believe that Orin White, deceased, father of Marshal White of North Michigan street, was the very first man to discover sound by telephone and that Cushman got his ideas form Mr. White, who conducted a small shop on North Chatham street. But the story of Dr. Cushman will be interesting to the early residents of this city, who know him well.

The litigation of Dr. Cushman with the Bell Telephone company, extending over a period of 10 years, and costing $100,000 has been reported from time to time, from a legal standpoint, but as it is one of Mr. Cushman's principles that personal reminiscences are in bad taste he has seldom given a formal interivew. His offices are in the Stock Exchange building at Chicago. Here the veterable inventor, 77 years of age, who built the first telegraph lines in this part of the "far west" pursues his business with more alertness to affairs than the average young man.

In a corner of the room is a large, worn piece of muslin on which is painted in thin color a representation of a telegraph line stretching away in the distance, connected with a crude instrument set on two logs near which is a frog sitting by a stream. This old relic represents the telegraph line of "good cedar posts," which Dr. Cushman constructed west from Racine for the Erie & Michigan Telegraph company in 1851, and the experimental lightning arrester which led to his discovery.

It is a reminder of the days when Dr. Cushman was associated with Prof. Morse in the pioneer days of telegraphy. On his desk is the first telephone transmitter, constructed in 1851, 25 years before the Bell patents were taken out. It is a small square box, with a speaking orifice and containing mechanism on the same principle as that of the modern transmitter.

In 1851 Dr. Cushman undertook the construction of a lightning arrestor, his object being to take the lightning that struck the wire and run it into the ground, the instrument being so constructed that it would not interfere with the light current used in telegraphing. This instrument was placed out on the prairie on two logs and in order to know when it had operated a triple magnet with a sheet of thin iron as the poles, similar in construction to a modern "receiver," was placed in the corner of the box. In case the lightning passed through the instrument the electro-magnet would pull this strip of iron down into the range of a permanent magnet, which would retain it until the instrument was inspected.

A similar device was placed in the basement of the building at Racine and connected with the other end of the line. One day while a thunderstorm was coming up and Dr. Cushman was watching the instrument, the croaking of frogs was heard, 13 miles away. This is the explanation of how the old painting with the crude instrument and the croaking frog is identified with the discovery of the telephone.

Dr. Cushman is the inventor of the fire-alarm system in use in Chicago. His patent office reports, he says, "would weigh a ton" and contain a great number of his electrical patents. To the priority of Dr. Cushman there is said to be no doubt and the contest of the validity of the Bell patents begun in 1885 was at last taken to the United States district court of Boston in 1893, where it is now pending.

Dr. Cushman is a descendant of the historical Cushmans who came to Virginia in 1640. He was a friend of Horace Greeley and most of his prominent contemporaries in what might be called the era of rapid mechanical development. In early life he was a newspaper reporter. Some 20 years of his life were spent in central Ohio, and he says: 'I never doubted that God made that country."

Dr. Cushman has snow-white hair and small blue eyes. Of late years he has not been able to read, but has the principal topics of the daily papers read to him.

A Scientific Answer.

An intelligent boy in the National school of a large and popular town in Lancashire on being examined among others by the commissioner was asked: "Do you know any of the effects of heat and cold?"

"Yes, sir; heat expands and cold contracts."

"Good, my boy—you have answered well; now an example."

"Why, sir, the days in midsummer are the longest and in the winter the shortest!"—Once a Week.

The National Republican league doesn't need a platform. It has the unqualified and emphatic disapproval of the entire Democratic and Mugwump press, and that franchise is more effective than any platform that could have been framed and passed.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

The largest telegraph office in the world is in the general post office building, London. There are over 3000 operators, 1000 of whom are women. The batteries are supplied by 30,000 cells.

Every mineral and metal of value in the arts or industries is found within the limits of the United States.

Between 300 and 400 persons are employed in making writing-ink in the United States, and their yearly wages amount to between $300,000 and $400,000. About the same number are employed in making printing-inks.

Quite a profitable business is done in some large towns of England by lending turtles to restaurants. They are permitted to remain in the windows for a few days, and are then taken to different parts of the city as advertisements for other eating houses.

A single page in an issue of the Century taken for advertising purposes, costs $500; in Harper's, $400 down to $100. A yearly advertisement in one column of the New York Herald costs $30,000 for the lowest and $130,000 for the highest priced column.

A model (?) newspaper is to be printed in Chicago. It will have no Sunday issue, and the Monday issue will be set up on Saturday night. Crime will be ignored completely, and only things which shall picture the world as a thing of sunshine and goodness will be printed.

Boston has a unique exhibition in the shape of a display of lilacs which is probably the largest ever seen in his country. The collection contains from 125 to 150 varieties of the Syringa vulgaris, which have been obtained from all parts of the world. The display includes every known species of this fragrant flower in cultivation.

The widest canal in the world is said to be the Chenab Irrigation Canal, in the northwest province of India. It is 110 feet broad, and will be 200 feet when finished. The main canal will be 450 miles long. The principal branches will have an aggregate length of 2000 miles, and the village branches of 4000 miles; 250,000 acres are already irrigated.

Chauncey Depew says that he would prefer a bride who is not rich but who is intellectual, noted for her mental capacity, and who has accomplished something in the world. A writer says that he knows no one in the Four Hundred who can fill this bill, but if Chauncey is really in earnest and will pardon the presumption he thinks that Miss Susan B. Anthony answers his every requirement.

Several of the leading shops are showing laundered shirt waists made of a new material called morley cloth. This is softer to the touch than percale. The prettiest waists show a white ground, stripped, doted or checked with pink, blue, red, yellow and black.

The proportion of age-earners to the total population has undoubtedly increased enormously since the 10th census as taken, form the employment of great numbers of young women as clerks, stenographers and bookkeepers, while the number of girls employed in stores and in mercantile establishments has also greatly increased.

Did you ever see one of the famous waterproof Interlined Collars or Cuffs? It's very easy to tell, for they are all marked this way

TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

They are the only Interlined Collars and Cuffs, and are made of linen, covered with waterproof "CELLULOID." They'll stand right by you day in and day out, and they are all marked this way

TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

The first cost is the only cost, for they keep clean a long time, and when soiled you can clean them in a minute by simply wiping off with a wet cloth—that is the kind marked this way

TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

These collars and cuffs will outlast six linen ones. The wearer escapes laundry trials and laundry bills—no chafed neck and no wilting down if you get a collar marked this way

TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

Ask your dealer first, and take nothing that has not above trade mark, if you desire perfect satisfaction. All others are imitations absolutely.

If you can't find collars or cuffs marked this way, we will send you a sample postpaid on receipt of price. Collars, 25 cts. each. Cuffs 50 cts. pair. Give your size and say whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY, 427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

It's a Prize Winner

Read what the World's Fair Judges said when granting the Highest Award to

LORILLARD'S Climax Plug

"A bright, sweet navy plug chewing tobacco, containing finest quality of Burley Leaf. Has a fine, rich flavor and excellent chewing qualities, combining all points necessary to rate this product of the highest order of excellence in its class."

Everybody who tries CLIMAX PLUG says it's the best. For sale everywhere.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

CONSUMPTIVE Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain. Take in time. 50 cts. HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

CANFIELD DRESS SHIELDS ARE UNRIVALED

Chichester's English Diamond Brand. PENNYROYAL PILLS Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

Get a Glass! Quick! HIRES' ROOT BEER There's lots of snap and vim in this HIRES' ROOTBEER. There's lots of pleasure and good health in it, too. A delicious drink, a temperance drink, a home-made drink, a drink that delights the old and young. Be sure and get the genuine HIRES' Rootbeer A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere. THE CHAS. E. HIRES COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

[First publication July 4, 1895.]

Order limiting time to hear claims and notice to creditors.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, Racine County.—In probate. In the matter of the last will of Soren Jensen Hanson, deceased.

Letters testamentary having been issued by this Court to James Peterson, as executor of the last will of Soren Jensen Hanson, deceased, late of said County of Racine:

It is ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this Court.

It is further ordered: That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered: That this Court will, at regular terms thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 3d day of September, A. D., 1895,

and

Tuesday, the 3d day of December, A. D., 1895,

at the office of the Judge of said Court at the City of Racine in said County, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Soren Jensen Hanson, deceased.

It is further ordered: That, within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this Court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said County of Racine.

Dated, this 25th day of January, A. D., 1895.

By the Court,

E. B. Belden, County Judge.

John W. Owen, Atty.

Lost Energy,

Fickle appetite, tired feeling, stomach sickness and weakness can be promptly remedied by using

Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier.

It strengthens and builds up the enfeebled system, creates a good appetite and promotes digestion, clears the complexion and restores the body to perfect health.

Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST LOUIS, MO.

PATH FOR WHEELMEN.

An Elevated Bicycle Road Between Chicago and Milwaukee.

A Company Has Been Formed with a Million Capital.

It Will be Sixteen Feet Wide and a Toll Road — Gigantic Scheme of Chicago Capitalists— Work to be Commenced Soon.

Milwaukee, July 13. — Chicago and Milwaukee are to be united by an elevated bicycle road. A company has been formed in Chicago with a capital of $1,000,000 to build the road. The capital stock has all been subscribed and plans for the road have been prepared and work will begin as soon as the right of way into towns and cities can be obtained. The plan is to construct a wooden elevated road 16 feet wide and nearly a straight line between the two cities and have a terminus in each city near the business center if possible. It is to be a toll road, but it is proposed to make the toll between Chicago and Milwaukee only 10 cents. Its projectors predict that it will be patronized by 20,000 passengers per week.

A SIGNIFICANT DECISION.

In a Suit Which Will Interest Millers—Suit Won by a Milwaukee Firm.

Milwaukee, July 13.—An important decision was made in the United States circuit court of appeals affecting the interests of every flour miller in the United States. The firm of J. B. A. Kern & Sons of Milwaukee win a long contested case and Judge Seaman of the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Wisconsin, was fully sustained. This was in the case of J. P. Russell vs. J. B. A. Kern & Sons regarding the right to sell the use of a certain purifier. There are a number of other suits pending upon the same question, all of which will naturally fall through by reason of this decision.

WONT BUY THE ROAD.

Santa Fe Will Not Buy the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Road.

St. Louis, July 13.—Receiver Walker, of the Santa Fe system, said today that his trip over the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis road has nothing to do with the matter of the purchase of the latter road. He supposed the Cairo short line would compete the deal now on.

HAD NO EFFECT.

The Shipment of a Quarter Million in Gold to Europe Not Noticed on Change.

New York, July 13.—The shipment of a quarter million in gold to Europe today had no effect on stocks. No attempt was made to raid the market or create any excitement. The government lost no gold by the transaction.

FIGHT IS ILLEGAL.

Attorney General of Texas Says the Corbett—Fitzsimmons Fight Must be Prevented.

Austin, Tex., July 13.—The attorney general has rendered an opinion that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons' fight is illegal and the law preventing it must be enforced.

PERU MAKES A REFUSAL.

Will Not Accede to Bolivia's Ultimatum War Will Follow.

Lima, Peru, July 13.—Peru has answered Bolivia's ultimatum declining to accede to it. It is reported that the Bolivian minister has asked for his passports.

KILLED A MANIAC.

Cleveland, July 13.—In a desperate struggle this morning with an unknown man, supposed to be insane, Policeman Regon beat him over the head with his club, killing him.

HIS SHORTAGE GROWS.

Urbana, O., July 13.—It is now believed that Z. T. Lewis' forgeries will reach $300,000. The poor fund of Adams county was invested in spurious Butler county bonds.

KILLED A RICH FARMER.

Huntington, W. Va., July 13.—During a row at a church festival, Burt Davis, a wealthy farmer, was shot and killed by Purse Peyton, who escaped.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

London, July 13.—So far 54 Conservatives and Unionists, four Liberals and three Parnellites have been elected to parliament without opposition.

Elected Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Danish Hospital association, under whose management the St. Luke's hospital is carried on, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Peter B. Nelson.
Vice President—Mrs. H. C. Olson.
Secretary—Emanuel Holm.
Treasurer—H. P. Anderson.

The directors of the association are Messrs. Peter B. Nelson, E. Holm, H. P. Anderson, O. Fisher and John Peterson. Mesdams H. C. Olson, F. Hansen, P. Johanson, J. J. Kear and W. C. Lonnson.

Will Reject Bids.

The finance and education committees met last night and it was about decided to reject all of the bids for furnishing heat for the Seventh Ward school. The belief prevails that the city can buy and put in a plant itself that would be better and more economical. It is understood that the committee will report in favor of paving Wisconsin street from Fourth to Seventh streets.

L. T. L. CONVENTION.

State Convention at Berlin Has Come to a Close.

The Loyal Temperance Legion convention at Berlin closed Thursday night with the graduating exercises. There were sixty-five graduates this year, with a larger number who had earned seals by reading courses.

A bill for the suppression of the sale and manufacture throughout the state of cigarettes, prepared by Max Heck, of this city, was presented at the convention by Mrs. I. W. Black. This was enthusiastically received and Mrs. Black was made chairman of a committee whom she herself should select, to gain public sentiment in favor of it, and see that it be presented at the next session of the legislature. She selected one to act with her on this committee from every legion in the state.

The address of the president, Robert Davis, who is absent from the state, was a fine effort. This, with Mrs. Black's paper on "How Can we Make the Loyal Temperance Legion Felt in the Community in Which we Live," was ordered to be published and a copy of each sent to every superintendent of local legions in the state.

The following officers were elected: Harry K. Bassett, of Berlin, president; Max Heck, of Racine, first vice-president; Miss Jennie Pugh, of Portage, second vice-president; Mr. Berry, of La Crosse, vice-president at large; Riley Chase, a member of the Racine L. T. L., but whose home is in Sun Prairie was elected recording secretary; Miss Bessie Sharp, Delavan, corresponding secretary, and Miss May Dundas, of Ashland, treasurer.

The next convention will be held in La Cross, to which place a cordial invitation was extended by all W. C. T. U.'s and L. T. L's.

The mayor of Berlin welcomed the convention in the most cordial manner. The hospitality of the city was unbounded. All returned home delighted with this the fifth annual convention of the L. T. L.

C. S. HARRIS CLOSED.

Sample and Billiard Rooms Closed This Morning.

This morning C. S. Harris closed his sample and billiard rooms, at No. 417 Main street. There was no assignment or attachments, but he simply closed on account of the continuous hard times and the fact that he has experienced a terrible financial strain the past year, to assist others. Mr. Harris had arrangements made to take out a license today, but concluded that it was better to close than to continue under existing circumstances and become more involved. The closing of his business does not effect his insurance interests which will be continued with headquarters at Racine. The probabilities are that the place will be reopened by other parties in the near future. Mr. Harris has not concluded what course he will pursue. It was five years ago that Mr. Harris fitted up the place at a cost of $4,000 and it was one of the finest in the state.

At It Again.

The tugs Gillen and Wau Bun engaged in another exciting race this forenoon which was witnessed by hundreds of people. The boats were coaling up at Pugh's dock and finished about the same time. Both boats were whirled about and the race began right there and then. They steamed down the river, out in the lake and were lost sight of in the dense smoke that hangs over the waters. The Wau Bun was in the lead. No vessel was in sight as far as could be seen from land.

Valuable Invention.

Yesterday afternoon an exhibition of the Cooper hose leak stop was given at the chemical engine house. It was the most perfect and satisfactory stop ever seen in this city and the fire and water committee ordered four of them, subject to the approval of the city council. It is simple and effectual and does not cut off a stream of water when placed on a leak and it mends at couplings and couples hose of different outside circumference.

Will Be An Enjoyable Affair.

On next Tuesday evening, at the chapel of the First Presbyterian church will be presented a novel and interesting entertainment by young men. The entertainment will include a musical programme in which the young men only will take part. There will be an interesting collection of Turkish curios imported direct from Tarsus and Mount Olivet. Refreshments will be served and it is calculated to give all who attend an enjoyable time. The proceeds will be for the benefit of missionary work in Racine county.

Teachers Are Plenty.

Out of the eighty-four school teachers to whom notices were sent by Superintendent O. C. Seelye, seventy-four have accepted situations to teach during the present year. Five have resigned and the others have not been heard from. Superintendent Seelye is swamped with communications from persons who are anxious to teach and will not be able to answer half of them.

Officers Installed.

Mc Donald Lodge, I. O. O. F. installed the following officers Thursday evening: Robert Johnson, N. G.; Peter Hansen, V. G.; James Jacobson, recording secretary; W. Wyatt, Permanent Secretary and Nels Johnson, treasurer.

—"And pray who are you?" said the violet blue to the Bee, with surprise at his wonderful size, to her eyeglass of dew.

"I, madam," quoth he, "am a publican Bee collecting the tax on honey and wax. Have you nothing for me?"—Father Tabb.

A MILE A MINUTE.

E. J. Pennington's Motor Cycle Does Fast Time in Milwaukee.

Mr. Pennington Well Known as the Inventor of the Flying Machine.

The Racine Hardware Company After the Cash Prizes Offered by the Chicago Times-Herald — They Building a Four-wheeled Vehicle.

E. J. Pennington, patentee of the celebrated motor cycle, arrived home from Milwaukee last evening, where he has been exhibiting one of the machines. The Milwaukee people were greatly interested in the wonder. They gave him the use of a portion of Grand avenue which is paved with asphalt, a squad of mounted police were delegated to keep back the hundreds of people who congregated to see the machine as it sped up and down the avenue with lightning like rapidity. Mr. Pennington made some very fast time and astonished the folks of the great beer drinking town. The first mile test he ran in something like 1:02 and the second mile in 58 seconds. While speeding the gentleman met with a slight accident by falling and cutting his leg.

The engines for the cycle are made by the Racine Hardware company of this city, and they are making some of the machines themselves. The power of the engines range from 2 up to 10 horse power and higher if desired. At present the company have orders for 200.

Invented the Flying Machine.

Mr. Pennington, the inventor, is well known throughout the country and is the inventor who a few years ago solved the problem of aerial navigation. He invented a very light but powerful engine for his flying machine, and when he was obliged for the time being to abandon that project he conceived the idea of applying his engine to light road vehicles, and the motor bicycle was the result. The comparative lightness of the Pennington engine may be imagined from the statement that while a 4-horse power gas engine weighs 1,200 pounds a 4-horse power Pennington weighs only 50 pounds.

In general design the motor cycle is like an ordinary bicycle, the main difference being in the wheels. They are four inches in diameter and the pneumatic tires are very large. The tires are four inches in diameter and they give the wheels a very clumsy appearance, but they are necessary because of the great speed at which the machine runs. The wheels are reduced in size to decrease the speed and increase their strength. The motor is attached by a light frame in the rear of the hind wheel. It consists of two cylinders in which an explosion takes place to give the motive power. It operates on the same principle as a gas engine except that coal oil is used instead of gas.

Where the Fuel is Carried.

The fuel is carried in a steel tank attached to the upper bar of the bicycle frame and the fluid runs to the motor through the hollow frame. On the under side of the bar, where a tool bag is carried on an ordinary machine, there is a specially-designed electrical cell which furnished the spark to ignite the fluid in the motor and cause the explosion that makes the power. The attachments weigh about 12 pounds and an ordinary motor cycle will weigh about 58 pounds. The supply of oil regulates the speed and the oil supply is under the control of the rider. An electric button on the handle bar enables the rider to shut off the electric current and the cylinders then become air barkes. There is no pedaling expect at the start. The pedals are fitted with ratchets and are not moved by the motor.

It is claimed that the motor cycle can make 50 miles an hour. A gallon of oil will run the machine from 50 to 100 miles. Several of the wheelmakers are using the Pennington motor on their wheels and the motor is being used on some four-wheeled vehicles. It will be used on a number of the vehicles that will compete in the Chicago-Milwaukee road race in November. Mr. Pennington says that he still expects to build a practical machine for navigating the air but that he is not doing anything with the project at present.

Racine After the Prize.

At present the Racine Hardware company is building a four-wheeled vehicle that will take part on the great motor race between Chicago and Milwaukee, for which the Chicago Times-Herald has offered $5,000 in prizes. The vehicle will have one of the Pennington engines and carry four persons.

One Hundred Have Paid.

Up to 12 o'clock today 100 saloon men have paid in their $200 license to City Clerk Bliss, leaving twenty-five delinquents. If the delinquents do not pay up by 5 o'clock this afternoon they will be compelled to close places of business or run the chances of being prosecuted on charge of violating the law. It is expected that at least ten of the delinquents will not be able to pay a license and will close.

Great Opposition.

Opposition in the steamboat excursion business has reached its climax. Both the Goodrich and Hurson lines are carrying passengers to and from Milwaukee at 25 cents for the round trip. A large number of people availed themselves of the opportunity this afternoon.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

Grand Missionary Festival in the Lakeside Rink.

Tomorrow the First German Evangelical Lutheran church on Villa street will celebrate its annual missionary festival in the Lakeside rink. The Evangelical Lutheran St. John's church will also take part. Services will be held in the morning and afternoon. Rev. A. Pieper, of Milwaukee, and Rev. W. Henkel, of Wauwatosa, two of the most eloquent and forcible speakers, have been secured. Morning services will begin at 10 a. m. and afternoon services at 2:30 p. m. All are invited.

MARINE.

The schooner City of Grand Rapids arrived in port this morning with a cargo of lumber for Kelley, Weeks & Co.

The schooner J. B. Nowland arrived in port with lumber for the West Shore lumber company.

The steamer S. J. Baldwin is in port with a cargo of range coal for William Pugh.

The foreign underwriters having insurance on the Lehigh Valley liner Cayuga, sunk in the Straits of Mackinaw, have requested C. A. Macdonald & Co., to receive bids for raising the wreck. The terms of the contract are to be "no cure, no pay." All lake wrecking companies will be invited to submit bids. It is by all odds the biggist wrecking job given on the lakes, as the boat, with her cargo, was worth $250,000. As the steamer lies in 101 feet of water, and is flat on her side, the work of bringing the wreck to the surface has many perplexing features, even with the use of the most modern wrecking devices. Many marine men are of the opinion that with the devices now at hand on the lakes the recovery of the steamer is a practical impossibility. With this view the foreign underwriters do not agree, and think that the Cayuga can be raised.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Miss Lottie Walls, of Rockford, Ill., is visiting Racine friends for a few weeks.

Rev. John Kranz and family are visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. John Kranz.

Frank Gillan has established a laundry at Appleton, Wis. The very latest modern machinery is being put in and it will be the best laundry in Wisconsin.

Louis Bohmerick, of Kenosha, has tendered his resignation with the M. H. Pettit Malting company to take effect on September 15 and will accept a position with the Chicago Pneumatic Malting company. He will make his home at Kenosha just the same.

Max Heck, of this city, was elected first vice-president of the Loyal Temperance Legion which held its convention at Merlin this week.

Thomas M. Kearney, of this city, has been admitted to practice law in the United States Circuit court.

Mrs. E. P. Deadrick, of Chicago, with her son, are visiting in the city.

Mrs. Alf E. Boyeson, of St. Paul, Minn., is spending a few weeks in the city with her father F. M. Knapp.

W. P. Packard entertained the Social Whist club on Thursday evening.

F. M. Knapp is a grandfather today having received a telegram from Toledo, Ohio, that a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Milburn.

John Wahlen, who had an ankle broken some time ago, is getting along nicely and will be able to be out in the course of a week with the aid of crutches.

Mr. Kassabian is expected tomorrow at Milwaukee where he will speak of Armenia, and after delivering his lectures he may come back to Racine to try and organize with the co-operation of sympathizers in the Armenians, a society which may be called "Racine Phil-Armenic society, the chief object of which will be to interest the American public in the literature, folk, love, religion, history and present condition of Armenia.

Prof. and Mrs. A. J. Volland and daughters will leave today for Apple River, Ill., to be absent several weeks.

William Pritchard, of Chicago, is visiting Racine friends.

Mr. and Mrs. William Palmer rode overland from Janesville and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Fellows.

V. Roussin, of Ludington, Mich., is registered at Hotel Racine.

George D. Sheriff, of Milwaukee, is in the city today.

Mrs. C. R. Roberts and son, Miss B. Gariglo and Earl Deakon who have been at the Hotel Racine, left for an overland trip to Chicago this afternoon.

C. H. Yates, who has been night clerk at the Hotel Racine for the past few months, will take the position of cashier made vacant by the resignation of Charles Pugh. Mr. Yates is one of the oldest hotel men in the country, a genial good fellow, popular with the traveling public and just the kind of a man for the place. Frank Davidson, of Chicago, will be the night clerk. He is also an experienced hotel man of many years and a valuable acquisition to the house.

A telegram announces the safe arrival of the steamship Umbria of the Cunard line, at Queenstown, this Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crosby of Racine were on board this steamer.

Miss Gertrude Crabbe of Fargo, N. D., is visiting Marjory Van Felt.

REBUKED THE TURKS.

Sympathy For Armenia at a Mass Meeting Last Evening.

Horrible Butcheries of Men, Women and Children Related.

Brief Remarks by Pastors and Other Resolutions Adopted Denouncing the Turkish Government—Proceedings of the Meeting.

Pursuant to the call a mass meeting was held at the First M. E. church last evening to take action upon the manner in which the Armenians are being imposed upon and subjected to atrocities at the hands of the Turks. It was a responsive gathering of representative citizens, including nearly all of the English speaking Protestant pastors of the city. The sultan of Turkey and the Turkish government in general were scathingly rebuked by the speakers for their inhuman treatment of the defenseless Armenians because they chose to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. The great powers of the earth, England in particular, were censured for allowing such conditions to exist when they have the sole power in their hands to put a stop to the inhuman barbarities.

Rev. J. E. Farmer called the meeting to order and a selection by the Methodist church choir followed. It devolved upon the gathering to select a chairman, and E. C. Deane was unanimously chosen.

Mr. Deane thanked the assemblage for the honor and called upon Rev. C. S. Nickerson, who delivered an impressive prayer. The chairman spoke of the objects of the meeting and regretted exceedingly the comparatively small attendance.

Rev. Farmer was chosen secretary and Rev. Nickerson was called upon for a few remarks touching upon the question. He stated that the meeting was called in the nature of a protest against the sultan of Turkey for the barbarities practiced upon the helpless people of Armenia. The gentleman closed his remarks by telling an interesting story related by Dr. Hamlin, who conducts a christian college on the outskirts of Constantinople. It was in reference to repeated efforts pursued in obtaining permission to erect the college and the timidity of the Turks when they learned that Admiral Farragut with one of the United States monitors had arrived in Turkish waters. The two instances had no bearing upon one another but the sultan thought it had and readily gave consent for the erection of the college and donated the site. It illustrated that the sultan had deep regard for strong governments.

Mr. Kassabian, an Armenian, read an interesting paper dwelling upon the life and manners of his people. The substance of his remarks are embodied in a letter directed to this paper which will be published in our Monday's issue.

Rev. Farmer was very glad to lift his voice in behalf of the down-trodden people. The Berlin treaty promulgated after the Crimean war, especially granted protection to the Armenian people and England had a tremendous responsibility on her shoulders in seeing that the treaty was carried out.

Rev. D. B. Cheney was also very glad to enter his protest against the outrages. He spoke of many countries waking up and embracing christianity, and said that Turkey must be the next one.

Similar remarks were made by B. B. Northrop and A. P. Dutton.

The chairman appointed Rev. Farmer, W. S. Buffham and Rev. Nickerson a committee to draft resolutions, and they reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Armenians in Turkey have been for many years abused, oppressed and massacred by the Turkish authorities, and,

Whereas, The order for the recent massacre in the Sassoun district came directly from the sublime porte at Constantinople which means a well planned policy to exterminate the christian people all over the Turkish empire. Therefore, be it

Resolved, First, That we citizens of Racine, Wis., express our indignation at those gross outrages, and our sympathy with the persecuted Armenian people.

Second, That we hereby request the United States government to join in a demand to the Turkish government for an immediate compliance with article 61 of the Berlin treaty.

Third, That it is the sense of this meeting that desired reforms can best be secured by the appointment of a high commissioner for Armenia, who shall be neither an Ottoman subject nor a present official of the Turkish government, and who shall be directly responsible to the powers interested in the peace and welfare of Armenia and pledged to secure the satisfactory execution of such reform, being fully convinced that as long as Mohammedanism is permitted to rule over christian Armenia so long will such outrages exist, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the state department of our government at Washington, D. C., and a copy to the foreign office of the British government and another copy to the London Daily News.

Rev. A. C. Grier made the closing remarks. His reference to the dreadful barbarities practiced by the Turks and their wholesale butcheries of men, women and children was heart rending in the extreme. It does not seem possible that such atrocities would be permitted in a christian era like ours. A collection was taken and the meeting adjourned.

Farmers were Mistaken.

Farmers residing near North Point report having seen a body floating in the lake yesterday morning. When a number of boys went out in a boat to recover the floater it had disappeared.

THE CLOSING RACES.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 13.—The weather was favorable this morning for the wheelmen who participated in the trial heats. Six races constitute the programme for the closing day of the meet of the L. A. W. The attendance is large and the heats as a rule were well contested. The finals of bicycle races were run this afternoon. Chas. M. Ertz, New York, won the two-thirds mile in the 2:35 class; time, 1:50.

C. R. Coultor of Toledo, won the mile open with Pacemakers, class B.; time, 2:08.

C. L. Leatherburg won the mile open, class A.; time, 2:11 3-5.

POST OFFICE ROBBED.

Clarksville, Miss., July 13.—The postoffice was burglarized and the mail pouch for the mixed train rifled. It is said to contain no money but a large number of checks, drafts and postoffice orders.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

The Stevens Point Post continues its fight against the Rev. E. W. Regua especially, and all other persons who are agitating for the rigid enforcement of the Sunday laws. The Post is a German paper, and has been publishing editorials for some weeks in that language denunciatory of Sunday closing. Some of these articles have been carefully translated into English by some of the city papers and published.

Sylvester Kinney, editor of The Fort Howard Journal, published at Green Bay for a short time, drowned last night at 10 o'clock in Green bay. He and his wife were members of an excursion party on the steamer Donessen, and accidently fell, drowning before the very eyes of 75 people.

The drouth in the vicinity of Boscobel and further south in Grant and adjoining counties is beginning to assume a very serious character. The hay crop is already a failure, and from the interior of the county away from water courses comes the cry of a total failure of the hay and probable loss of one-half of the corn and potato crops.

State Game Warden Ellarson, who has been in Neenah superintending the raid on the fish pirates, burned another lot of nets at Proctor's dock and says he will keep on doing this as long as he or his deputies find any nets to burn. He will not arrest any of the fishermen, stating that the cost of prosecuting them is too great.

Gov. Upham, Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Col. M. R. Doyon, Capt. Evans and Col. Caldwell of Madison, went to Lake Mills yesterday to inspect the United States troops which arrived in that place on their way to Camp Douglas.

Forty-eight Oshkosh saloon keepers had paid their annual license fee of $200 up to noon today, leaving 75 or more who have practically been doing business without a license since July 1.

Two little sons of James McGarty of the town of Buffalo near Portage, ate paris green and are now in a precarious condition.

The wages of the employes of the Frost, Veneer and Sealing company of Sheboygan have been raised 12½ per cent.

Lancaster will vote on issuing bonds of $34,000 for a water works system. The election takes place next Tuesday.

The Wisconsin Telephone company has asked for a franchise from the Baraboo city council.

The 9 year-old son of Matthew Cunningham of Burlington, drowned in the mill pond at that place.

The village census of Burlington shows a population of 2,426.

Miles Addis, a prominent business man of Milwaukee, was in the city yesterday afternoon.

WINCHESTER'S ENGLISH WHITE LILY CIRCLE BRAND
Pennyroyal Pills
are the most powerful, safe, sure and reliable Pill of this Kind in the Market. Most effective remedy in suppressed menstruation and all female troubles arising from it. Beware of Imitations and see that you get the Genuine Winchester's English White Lily Circle Brand Pennyroyal Pills, with White Lily in center of circle. Our box bears our signature, Winchester Chemical Co., on every side. Ask your Druggist, if he don't keep them he will get them for you. Don't take any substitute with similar sounding name, which some dishonest dealer will say is "just as good," on which he makes twice as much, or write direct to us and we will send them upon receipt of price, $2 by Mail, Postpaid. Send 6c. for Particulars.
WINCHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
17 to 21 Quincy St., Chicago, Ill.
For sale by ROBINSON'S DRUG STORES, and SCHULZE'S PHARMACY

PIGEON MILK
THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. (INJECTION.)
Cures in 1 to 4 days. Immediate in effect: quick to cure. A positive preventative. Can be carried in vest pocket, all complete in one small package. Sent by mail, prepaid, plain package on receipt of price. $1.00 per box, 3 for $2.50.
For Sale by W. R. KIRKBY Druggist.

ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL
CIGARETTE
Has stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

THE MILD POWER CURES
Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for nearly half a century by the people with entire success.

No.	SPECIFIC FOR	
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	
20	Whooping Cough	
27	Kidney Diseases	
28	Nervous Debility	
30	Urinary Weakness	
34	Sore Throat, Quinsy, Diphtheria	

"77" for HAY FEVER
Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., or 5 for $1., (may be assorted), except 25, $1. size only. Dr. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (Enlarged & Revised), MAILED FREE
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

MADE ME
A MAN
AJAX TABLETS
Positively CURE ALL Nervous Diseases, Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, Nightly Emissions, etc., caused by Self-Abuse and other Excesses and Indiscretions. Quickly and surely restore lost vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement, and effects a CURE WHERE ALL OTHERS FAIL. Insist upon having the genuine AJAX TABLETS. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price.
—FOR FREE PAMPHLET ADDRESS—
AJAX REMEDY CO., 79 DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.
by G D. For sale. MARLOTT, Druggist.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
7.25 a m	8.17 a m
9.35 a m	10.30 a m
12.35 p m	11.50 a m
3.50 p m	1.40 p m
7.35 p m	5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago**
7.25 a m	10.30 a m
10.55 a m	1.40 p m
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
3.50 p m	8.35 p m
7.35 p m	
For the West.	**From the West**
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
3.50 p m	8.17 a m
SUNDAY TRAINS.	
For Milwaukee.	**From Milwaukee.**
7.25 a m	8.17 a m
10.00 a m	12.10 and 5.05 p m
7.35 p m	8.35 p m
For Chicago.	**From Chicago.**
7.25 a m	12.10 p m
10.00 a m	8.35 p m
7.35 and 3.50 p m	5.05 p m
For the West.	**From the West.**
3.50 p m	8.17 a m
8.35 a m	

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Trains leave Racine as follows:

Going North.	Going South.
1.05 a m daily	5.33 a m daily
4.25 a m ex. Sunday	7.50 a m daily
5.47 a m Sunday only	8.25 a m ex. Sunday
9.06 a m ex. Sunday	9.35 a m daily
10.15 a m daily	11.35 a m daily
1.05 p m ex. Sunday	2.50 p m ex. Sunday
3.50 p m ex. Sunday	4.35 p m daily
4.22 p m daily	7.52 p m daily
5.35 p m daily	
9.49 p m daily	

RACINE AND MILWAUKEE TRAINS.

Leave for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
8.10 a m daily	7.35 a m ex. Sunday
12.45 p m daily	12.25 p m daily
4.35 p m daily	4.28 p m daily
	8.05 a m Sunday only

C. S. HENRY, Ticket Agent.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mails leave the postoffice as follows:
7.40 a m North, South, East and West.
9.20 a m South and West.
9.45 a m North.
10.30 a m South and East.
11.05 a m South and East.
12.20 p m West.
12.35 p m North.
1.50 p m South and East.
4.00 p m South, East and West.
6.10 p m North.
7.30 North, South, East and West.
Mails arrive at postoffice:
5.50 a m North, South, East and West.
8.35 a m North and West.
10.35 a m South, East and West.
11.50 a m North and West.
1.15 p m South, East and West.
2.15 p m South.
2.35 p m North.
4.00 p m North and South.
5.15 p m North and West.
6.45 p m South, East and West.
8.00 p m North.

ANDREW SIMONSON, Postmaster.
WALTER EASSON, Mailing Clerk.

SEVERAL POSITIONS
Requiring educated young men, with ability to do shorthand work, could not be filled by the
E. L. Casterton Commercial School
Because the required number of young men were not prepared to do the work. YOUNG MEN! Why let our business men seek their help, as they are now doing, from other cities? Prepare at once by taking a course in either Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship or English. Interesting and instructive courses. Terms reasonable. Location central. Enter at any time. Call or write for circulars.
Y.M.C.A. Bldg. E. L. CASTERTON, Prin.

THE CROPS ARE GOOD.

Reports From Every Division of the C. M. & St. Paul Road.

President Roswell Miller Looks For a Marked Business Improvement.

Small Grains Have so Far Advanced That a General Failure is Impossible— Rye Being Harvested Along the Southwestern Division.

The reports received by the officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, regarding the general business outlook over the 7,000 miles of that system are thus summarized by President Miller in a semi-official statement:

"As yet the general business has not improved so as to affect earnings, but it is my opinion that with the improved general tone of business affairs there will be a rapid improvement in the volume of business as soon as the crops are safe. Crop conditions generally are very favorable, probably more so than they have ever been before and the next two weeks will tell the story as to everything except corn. That is, however, in a healthy condition, and it would be just as well for small grains if it would not get very hot for a couple of weeks. I believe small grains are now so far advanced that a general failure is impossible. I returned three weeks ago from a general trip over our lines and I found the road in excellent physical condition, in fact better than it has ever been before. We have not added to our equipment, as we have always had one sufficient for the largest business ever yet experienced by the road.

The busiest year we have ever known was 1892, but we were well equipped for it and as we now have an equal equipment we do not anticipate any trouble in handling the business of the coming year."

The reports made to the company from all the divisions the last of June show a generally healthy condition. The divisions in this part of the country are given as follows:

Superior division, formerly the Milwaukee & Northwestern road—Barley all well headed out; wheat and other small grains blossoming; crops as far progressed as they were at this time last year; average growth of barley about three-fourths; oats and spring wheat about one-half; winter wheat, three-fourths.

Wisconsin Valley division — Rye all headed out, and early rye just beginning to fill; oats and barley about one-third headed out.

Racine and Southwestern division—Rye is being harvested south of Savanna and will be harvested within a week; all other small grain will mature within 10 days.

Mineral Point division—Rye matured and being harvested; barley maturing rapidly and will be ready for harvest in a week from date; oats will be fully matured in three weeks; wheat is in about the same condition as oats.

Prairie du Chien division—East end condition the same as on Mineral Point division. On west end grain is ripening more slowly, but doing nicely and about two-thirds matured.

La Crosse division—Winter wheat all heading out; harvesting will commence in about 10 days; corn growing nicely; oats heading; will be harvested in about three weeks; barley heading out and harvesting will begin in three weeks; rye all headed out and nearly ready to cut.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Judge E. B. Belden has returned from a week's vacation in the country.

W. R. Devor of the Burlington Free Press, is in the city today. The gentleman states that the old school building at that place is being torn down after standing 40 years and that one of the handsomest structures in the state will fill its place.

H. J. Smith is in Chicago on business today.

Misses Elsie and Lucy Janssen of Milwaukee, are visiting at the home of Alderman Kummerer.

Miss Elsie McLaren is spending a few weeks with friends at Chicago.

N. S. Sorenson was at Milwaukee yesterday and underwent a painful operation for an ear disease.

Rasmus Michelson, from Northern Michigan, is visiting Racine friends.

Miss Zettie Near is enjoying a pleasant vacation with the family of T. G. Fish, at West Superior, Wis.

William J. Wagstoff, of Oshkosh; H. A. Davis and wife, St. Paul; G. W. Hall, of Milwaukee; W. P. Bettendorf, of Davenport, Ia., are at the hotel Racine.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Lorsch and family will depart tomorrow for Kilbourn City to spend a few weeks.

Miss Selma Crawford, of Des Moines, Ia., is the guest of Miss Grace Baker, of Wisconsin street.

Mrs. L. B. Trucks departed yesterday for Sparta, Wis., to visit friends for a few days.

M. C. Hanson left today to join his family at Delafield.

"I conclude that's fly" said a young trout. "You are right, my dear," said its mother; "but never jump at conclusions."—Household Worlds.

FELL OFF A TRAIN.

Charles McFadden Meets With a Bad Accident at Ives Grove.

Charles McFadden, who claims that his home is in Elgin, Ills., was stealing a ride to Milwaukee on a Chicago & Northwestern railroad train last night. At Ives, north of this city, he fell off and was badly hurt. His face was cut and bruised, his arm broken, legs jammed and his body bruised. Several farmers discovered him beside the track this morning. They took him to a farm house, called a doctor and will take care of him a few days until he can continue his way. The young man is well dressed and not a tramp. He says that he was employed in a watch factory, lost his job and being unable to secure employment in Illinois started north, ran out of money and made an effort to steal a ride to Milwaukee and fell off the train.

Wisconsin Patents.

The following list of patents granted this week to Wisconsin inventors, is reported expressly for the Journal by H. G. Underwood, patent attorney, 107 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis.:

Ruben F. Barker, Marinette, saw-sharpening machine; Edward J. Brandt, Watertown, coin-delivery apparatus, 3 patents; Conrad J. Kilian, Milwaukee, axel; Peter McCourt, Arpin, cutting-tool for dove-tail-grooves; William Rauschenberger, Milwaukee, plume-holder for harness; William W. Robinson, Ripon, ventilator; William Romunder and E. J. Fellmen, Milwaukee, combined window-screen and awning; Frank Scheier, Milwaukee, bung attachment for barrels; Justus Vallat, Milwaukee, casket.

Spiritual Session.

At room 6, Metropolitan hotel, a spiritual session was held last evening. Prof. Eskelson, a gentleman who has been in the city for some time operating phonographs, is a spiritualist of considerable note. He invited a few friends to a private seance and gave a brief lecture on the subject. It was interesting throughout and the professor answered questions put to him. The skeptical were convinced that there is a good deal in spiritualism.

Abused a Team.

Yesterday afternoon one of the teams at work grading on Main street fell down. A boy who attempted to get the animals on their feet was kicked on the arm and body. Several men kicked the horses when down which aroused the sympathies of ladies in the vicinity and they threatened to arrest and prosecute the men on charge of cruelty to animals if the practice was not stopped.

Dog Tax.

Although the city charter provides that owners of dogs shall call at the city hall and pay the annual tax, it has been decided to send the policemen out to collect as has been the custom for several years. Possibly the collections will commence on Monday next.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

National enthusiasm is the great nursery of genius.—Tuckerman.

Young Lady (out yachting)—"What is the matter, Captain Quartordeck?" Captain—"The fact is, my dear young lady, we've broken our rudder." Young Lady—"I wouldn't worry about that. The rudder is mostly under water, you know, and it isn't likely people will notice it."—Tit-Bits.

"Liz," said Miss Kiljordan's youngest brother, "do you say 'woods is' or 'woods are?'" "Woods are, of course," she answered; "why?" "'Cause, Mr. Woods are down in the parlor waitin' to see you."—Chicago Tribune.

Her—"John, I believe the baby has swallowed your collar button." Him—"It won't take long to find out. If he has he will be trying to crawl under the bureau in a few minutes."—Cincinnati Tribune.

It is motive alone that gives character to the actions of men.—Bruyere.

A cautious lender.—"You said you would lend me fifty francs, and you have only given me forty-nine." "I am keeping one franc to pay the postage on the letters I shall have to write in order to get my money back."—Almanach Vermot.

Habits are the petrifaction of feelings.—Landon.

If New York drops her first syllable and becomes simply "York," why should not Chicago drop two and become "Go?"—Chicago Dispatch.

Every man has his devilish moments.—Lavater.

"She's such an old-fashioned girl." "Indeed?" "Yes. She has a Roman nose, and a most pronounced Green forehead."—Detroit Tribune.

Theological.—Bessie—"Papa, what is a unit?" Papa (reflectively)—"Well, one is a unit." "Then Kate's young man is a Unitarian, isn't he?" "How so?" "Because you said he was looking out for number one all the time."—Texas Siftings.

Clerk—"Yes, sir! That's one of the best clocks we have in the store. It goes eight days without winding." Hayseed—"Is thet so? How long do you figure she'll go when you do wind her?"—Harper's Bazar.

Mr. Dukane (as Spiffins goes by on his wheel)—"That poor fellow has the kyphesis bisyclistarum." Johnny Dukane (who knows all about bicycles)—"Oh, no, papa. He has the latest improved pneumatic."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

It is all very well to poke fun at the callow college graduate and his commencement oration. But how many baccalaureate sermons are preached in any year that make any better showing for originality of thought or capacity to change the course of the world?

THE WORLD OF LABOR

Echoes From the Busy Mill and the Workshop.

News and Happenings of Special Interest in the Various Fields Where Mechanic and Artisan Hold Sway Night and Day.

Several days ago the Journal compiled and presented its readers a column of industrial gleanings which elicited favorable comment and for which we received several communications of thanks. We today present another column, hoping it will meet the same hearty approval:

New York has 7,500 saloons.

The glass brick gains favor.

St. Louis' crew numbers 419.

Paris reports a dogs' tailor.

No Sunday shaves in Illinois.

Maine has 75,780 mill hands.

A straw hat is made of wood.

Utah factories have 4,080 employes.

Baltic ship canal opened July 1.

Shelbyville has a furniture exchange.

Ogden, Utah, is to have a paper mill.

Lord Bute has an $8,000,000 house.

Tacoma ships strawberries to Alaska.

"Wood pulp cotton" gives satisfaction.

Our cotton mills employ 221,588 hands.

New York has 385 clothing manufacturers.

A California plow weighs 36,000 pounds.

Turkey furnishes the best meerschaum.

Georgia's fruit crop is worth $8,000,000.

The world has 85,000,000 cotton spindles.

'Frisco makes $150,000,000 of goods annually.

Niagara Falls is to have an aerial railway.

Ocean telegraphic cable cost about $1,000 per mile.

London pawnbrokers average 25 per cent. interest on the money borrowed.

Charlton county, Mo., has a breed of chickens, the eggs of which sell for $8 a dozen.

A Russian mining engineer has found a rich gold field near Bokhara.

Up to some days ago, 22,000 new freight cars had been ordered in this country since New Year's.

The estimated cost of replacing the dome of the Brooklyn city hall, recently destroyed by fire, is $100,000.

When the Siberian railway is complete one can go from London to Japan in 16 days, and girdle the earth in about 40.

Mailbags can be taken on and delivered from trains running at 60 miles an hour.

More than half the exports of farm products from the United States are absorbed by Great Britain.

Seattle is likely to supply coal for all of Uncle Sam's vessels visiting the sound during the coming year.

In the Indian Territory only 175 persons are engaged in manufacturing, their annual output being $248,582.

Mulhall says that the manufactures of the United States exceed those of Great Britain in the proportion of 7 to 4.

The expenses of the round trip of a steamer like the St. Louis average between $60,000 and $80,000 according to the season.

A florist of Mayenne, France, has offered a prize of 30,000 francs to anyone who can produce a plant on which blue roses will bloom.

The United States produced in 1890 over two-fifths of all the silver mined in the world, the next silver-producing country being Mexico.

The value of foreign timber imported into England annually is not less than $5,000,000, not to speak of tons of paper manufactured from wood pulp.

Under Glasgow harbor a tunnel has been just completed and will be opened next month, connecting the two banks of the Clyde. It is 16 feet in diameter and 700 feet long, and has taken five years to build.

A railroad train was recently stopped near Rheims, France, by the number of caterpillars that fell on the railway. The rails grew too pasty and slippery for the wheels to adhere until cinders were thrown on them.

A young woman in Hardin county, (Ia.) has entered into a contract with the government to carry the mails between Cottage and Iowa Falls, 20 miles, three times every week. Her name is Minnie Whiting.

The big beet sugar factory at Chino, San Bernardino county, Cal., will be run this season by oil from the Puento oil fields. This settles the fuel problem and assures a cheaper production of sugar.

F. W. Traphagen, chemist of the agricultural college at Bozeman, has issued the following bulletin: "This station is about to undertake a study of the natural grasses of Montana, with especial reference to their relative value for cattle foods.

A Bay City (Mich.) exchange says there are nearly 1,000,000 feet of logs "hung up" in the Kawkawlin river for nearly 15 miles along the banks. The logs are owned by W. D. Young & Co. who expected the spring freshets would carry them down the stream.

One tobacco warehouse in Louisville sold 125 hogsheads recently at an aggregate price of $25,000. With Burley tobacco bringing $25 to $26 a hundred, wheat 85 cents and corn 50 cents a bushel, the Kentucky farmer is still a long way from starvation.

A Welshman proposes to build a ship that will have a speed of 60 miles an hour. The boat will be 550 feet long and 50 feet wide, with a flat bottom and wedge-shaped bow and stern, of 10,000 tons displacement, and with eight paddle wheels on each side, each making 17 revolutions a minute.

Thus the more one studies this question the more must become the conviction that cycling's age of steel is passing away, to be succeeded in the future by one of wood, completing the cycle of its evolution by returning, after many years, to the original type of its birth, the wooden one.

The war between the sheepmen and stockmen along the Snake River, Wash., is rapidly reaching a climax. The vigilance committee organized last week by the stockmen to run the sheepmen out of the country has evidently not been idle. It is a nightly occurence to find haystacks belonging to the sheepmen destroyed by fire.

Electric cars have been prohibited on the road from Berlin to Charlottenburg. They would have passed by the imperial technical institute, and experiments showed that the current for the railroad strongly affected all the apparatus in the building, so as to make delicate scientific observations and experiments impossible.

As a result of the demand for platinum in electrical industries the Russian mines are now exporting about 7,200 pounds a year. The mines in the Ural district of Perm were actively worked as long as Russia coined platinum as money, but when the coinage was discontinued the price of platinum fell, the mines were closed, and were not opened again until recently.

Among the latest inventions which Yankee genius has given the world is a door knob which renders a latchkey superfluous. By rotating the knob in the same manner as a safe lock until the proper combination is secured the door can be opened. The lock is susceptible of 100,000 combinations, and he who knows not or has forgotten the proper one can not obtain admittance through that door.

A curious railway is to be constructed in Florida. Not a pound of metal will be used, although the line will be 40 miles long. The wooden rails will be supplied gratis by the property-owners along the track, and are to be large enough to permit the engineer to lay them so that they will be half imbedded in the sand, without other ballast. In a few years it is hoped that the fruit, vegetable and passenger traffic over the route will pay for regular steel rails.

LABOR NOTES.

The farthest west the higher the wages paid.

In 1880 there were 72,726 printers in country in 1880.

There were 79,625 engineers in this this country.

The merchants of this country numbered in 1880 481,470.

The farmers and planters of this country number over 4,000,000.

In 1880 the stock herders of this country were 24,098 in number.

The iron and steel workers of this country numbered 14,539 in 1880.

Fifteen years ago there were 44,851 barbers in the United States.

Fifteen years ago the bread nation was supplied by 41,309 bakers.

There were 108,473 stonemasons in the United States at the tenth census.

By the tenth census there were 16,528 stockraisers in the United States.

The clothing of the American nation was in 1880 manufactured by 138,756 tailors.

In 1880 there were 177,586 draymen, hackmen and other drivers of vehicles for hire.

The gardners and winegrowers of this country when the tenth census was taken numbered 51,482.

In the early days of gold mining in California waiters in the hotels were paid $5 a day for their labor.

Over 85 per cent. of the breadwinners in this country are males, a little less than 15 per cent. are females.

It is believed that the numbers of the farmer class are principally recruited from native-born Americans.

OUR SMILES.

Blows his own horn—Gabriel.

Sound money—admission to the opera.

The chimney sweep is well sooted with his calling.

The coming generation promises to be a bicycle race.

When a chap goes out on a lark he is naturally a high flyer.

An Eastern suicide club has adopted the cucumber as a means of self-destruction.

"This is a dead heat," remarked the expiring humorist, who was suffering from sun-stroke.

Love letters should not be written on typewriters, although they are often written to them.

No, Maude dear, we really do not know who should hold the stakes when a girl makes a bet of a dozen kisses with her best young man.

A new woman of Chicago wants to know if it is any worse for a woman to appear on the street in bloomers than for a man to appear in liquor.

Mme. Brinvilliers, the French prisoner, was a blonde, with hair neither red nor yellow, but between the two. Her eyes were a light gray, and the upper lids concealed nearly half the pupil.

The letter "I" in the Chinese language has 145 ways of being pronounced and each pronunciation has a different meaning.

It is not generally known that, with certain exceptions, the population of the British isles is liable to conscription for the militia.

The eucalyptus tree attains to a height of 50 feet in three years after the seed is planted. They are grown extensively in California.

L. A. W. RACING MEET.

Wheelmen Who Have Won Their Trial Heats.

Complete List of all the Fast Racing Men at Asbury Park.

Many Have Qualified For the Mile and Half Mile Events in Classes A and B—Results of Some of the Races.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 12.—The bicycle racing continued today. The following qualified for the finals by winning trial heats: One mile novice class A., E. W. Sambrough, Denver and A. B. Wise, Harlem.

Two-thirds of a mile special open class B, E. C. Bald, Buffalo, A. W. Foter, Waltham, Mass.; Chas. Murphy, Brooklyn; Arthur Gardner, Chicago; C. R. Coulter, Toledo and F. J. Janney, Utica.

Mile handicap, class A., H. G. Winters, Tonawanda, N. Y.; J. M. Baldwin, Patterson, N. J.; K. B. Schmid, Utica; Nat Roe, Patchoque, L. I.; Chas. Spencer, Baltemore; J. Harrison, Asbury Park; F. C. Hoyt, Bridgeport, Conn.; T. K. Roe, Patcheque; J. M. Hange, Bloomfiled; Louis Hunter, New York; C. L. Leatherbury, Baltimore; Oscar Hodstrom Brooklyn; F. A. Falb, Buffalo, and F. H. McCall, Denver. Half-mile national championship classes A. and B., Arthur Gardner, Chicago; Chas. Murphy, Brooklyn; A. W. Porter, Waltham; E. C. Bald, Buffalo; R. H. Stemson, Utica; W. F. Simms, Washington; R. C. Coulter, Toledo; Ray Donald, New York, and Otto Zeigler, San Jose, Cal.

Two-mile handicap special class B., C. A. Church, Chester, Penn.; A. H. Barnett, Plainfield; G. Sanders, Boston; C. J. Earl, New York; Early Davidson, Bradford; Angus McLeod, Bradford; E. F. Leonard, Buffalo; L. A. Silvie, Port Richmond; Monte Scott, Plainfield; F. H. Rubinford, Chester; C. R. Coulter, Toledo; A. D. Kennedy, Chicago; W. J. Helfert, Utica; F. H. Allen, Springfield, and C. L. Johnson, Cleveland.

In finals this afternoon A. E. W. Swansbrough of Denver, won the half mile novice race in class A in 1:16 2-5, and E. C. Bald the two-thirds mile open special class A in 1:41. The mile handicap class A., W. A. Brown of New York, won in 2:21 2-5. In the half-mile national championship classes A. and B., semi-finals the first heat was won by Charles Murphy of Brooklyn in 1:21 2-5.

Too Inquisitive.

Young Rural (in a local hotel, showing off before his girl)—"Waitor, bring us a bottle of champagne."

Waiter—"Yes, sir; dry?"

Young Rural (coly)—"It's none of your business whether we are dry or not. Just you bring it."—Tit-Bits.

Chicago's great drainage canal, which will unite Lake Michigan with the Mississippi river, has given no little anxiety to owners of shipping on the Great Lakes as well as to the Canadian government. It is feared by the vessel owners that the opening of the canal will lower the level of Lake Michigan to such an extent as to interfere with commerce, while the Canadians apprehend a lessening of the flow of the St. Lawrence river. As both of these expectations have the support of expert opinion, while the canal engineers maintain that such fears are groundless it will be necessary to await the tapping of Lake Michigan by the canal before the actual influence of this great engineering enterprise can be separated from the preju diced opinions of its friends and opponents.

Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham is now the guest of friends in Indianapolis. She is gathering up the family relics, which will soon be shipped to Chicago.

If you want to learn just where a man stands follow him into a crowded street car.—Texas Siftings.

GIVEN UP ALL HOPE

Eczema, Turning to Blood Poison, Treated by Specialists Seven Months without One Particle of Success.

BODY RUNNING SORES.

Condition Terrible. Life a Burden. Tried CUTICURA. In Three Days Attends to Business. Cure Permanent.

In the spring of 1891 I took that dreadful skin disease, Eczema, which turned into blood poison. I consulted the best known specialists in this city. They treated me for seven months but I never derived a particle of good from any of them. They had given it up as a hopeless cure. I was covered with sores from head to foot; I had running sores all over me, some of them as large as a box of your CUTICURA. It cost me hundreds of dollars with these so-called specialists. My condition was terrible. Life was almost a burden to me. I could not eat, drink, or sleep. I was unable to walk and had given myself up as dead. I tried all medicines imaginable, until a friend who had got relief advised me to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. I sent out and got them, and when I took the first dose of your CUTICURA RESOLVENT I felt a little better; with three boxes of your most valuable CUTICURA and one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT I was a new man. In three days I was up walking around and attending to my business, and it is the CUTICURA and CUTICURA RESOLVENT that saved me from the jaws of death. This is two years ago. I wanted to see if it had been driven out of my system, and I can say I have never had any trouble since for two years. GEO. F. BRIGHT.

2225 Penn. Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

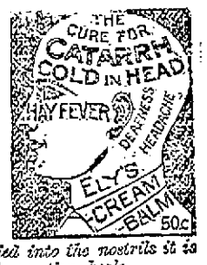
Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

Nervous Muscular Weakness — Instantly relieved by a Cuticura Plaster, because it vitalizes the nerve forces and hence cures nervous pains, weakness, and numbness.

Ely's Cream Balm THE CURE FOR CATARRH HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD



Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, NEW YORK. 50c

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?

Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

P. P. P.

PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM

Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison, Rheumatism and Scrofula

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Aug. 14th, 1893. —I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was affected with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.

MRS. M. M. VEARY, Springfield, Green County, Mo.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND OLD SORES CATARRH, MALARIA, KIDNEY TROUBLES and DYSPEPSIA are entirely removed by P.P.P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 27, 1891. MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.

Respectfully yours, JAS. M. NEWTON, Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy to no avail, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.

(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON, Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Seguin, Tex.

SEGUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893. MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: Gentlemen—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief; it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken three six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly, CAPT. W. M. RUST, Attorney at Law.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

LIPPMAN BROS. PROPRIETORS, Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga.

"A HANDFUL OF DIRT MAY BE A HOUSEFUL OF SHAME." KEEP YOUR HOUSE CLEAN WITH

SAPOLIO

Advertisers should use the columns of

"THE JOURNAL."

UP WITH THE SUN.

Thousands of Christian Endeavorers Hold Early Prayer Meetings.

Workmen Stop on the Streets and Join in the Services.

Great Crowds at the Sessions This Forenoon—Presentation of Banners to Different State Organizations—The Weather is Fine.

Boston, July 12.—This is ideal weather for the Christian Endeavor convention. The Endeavorers rose early and to the number of fully 20,000 attended prayer meeting at 6:30 in 30 different churches in the city. Following this rallies and song services were held in the street in many parts of the city. Hundreds on the way to work stopped and participated in them. Mechanics hall and the great tents on the commons were again crowded at the morning sessions. Throngs stood about the entrance singing Endeavor songs, while awaiting admission. Interesting reports of the information committees and denominational meetings occupied the hour. The feature of the sessions was the presentation of banners to the states showing the greatest increase in membership and the greatest proportional increase. Rev. D. Chaplin of London, Rev. W. J. Closs of Sydney, N. S. W., and Rev. J. L. Lamont of Belfast, Ireland, delivered addresses on "Cardinal Principles of Christian Endeavors." These were followed by open debates on live Endeavor topics.

ARE AFTER BOODLERS.

The Chicago Grand Jury Hold a Session Behind Closed Doors.

Chicago, July 12.—The special grand jury today continued investigations into aldermanic bribery. The proceedings in the grand jury room were carefully guarded, but it is said one witness gave the names of a number of prominent ice men who paid bribes to the aldermen to prevent the passage of an injurious ordinance. The jury also investigated the matter of passing the Calumet and Blue Island road ordinance, granting privilege of occupying the lake front in South Chicago. It is understood as a result of today's revelations a number of prominent business men as well as aldermen are likely to be indicted.

NIBBLES OFF HIS WHISKERS.

Patrick Feeney, of Pittsburg Will Bring Suit For Damages.

Pittsburg, July, 12.—While Patrick Feeney was asleep Saturday night a goat owned by Mrs. Mary Burke chewed off part of his long whiskers. Feeney when he awoke almost killed the goat. Mrs. Burke went to a police station to have Feeney arrested for injuring her pet. Feeney followed to swear out a warrant on the charge of the larceny of his beard by the goat. Magistrate Mullin refused to take the information. If the goat dies Mrs. Burke will sue for damages. Feeney will sue anyway.

SKIRMISH WITH INDIANS.

One Redskin Killed and Fifteen Others Wounded.

Cheyenne, Wyo., July 12.—Reports have been received of a fight in Jackson Hole, south of Yellowstone park, between settlers and a party of Cannuck Indians. The Indians were unlawfully killing game. One Indian was killed and 15 captured.

GOSPEL BOAT CHANGES HANDS.

Captain Bundy Sells Glad Tidings and Will Retire in Chicago.

Ashland, Wis., July 12. — Captain Bundy, for 37 years a missionary among sailors on the great lakes, today sold his gospel boat, Glad Tidings, to Washburn parties, and will seek retirement in his old age at Chicago.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Milwaukee, July 12.—The weather is generally clear and cool throughout Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas. It is cloudy over the lower Mississippi valley and the southwestern states. The rainfall at Ft. Smith, Ark., is 1.12 inches and at Cheyenne, 80, at which place it is still raining. A rain area also covers the Lake Superior and Ontario regions. The temperature has fallen slightly in the northwest and risen in the eastern states, while over the southern states it is about stationary.

PROCEEDINGS OF TEACHERS.

Denver, July 12—The morning session of the National Educational association was occupied in listening to papers on "Subdivisions," and a general subject on "Instruction and Improvement of Teachers." The readings were followed by discussion.

SIX EXECUTED IN MEXICO.

Robbers Are Put to Death on the 4th Day of July.

Nogales, Ariz., July 12.—A courier has arrived here from Oposura, in the Montezuma district of Sonora, with information that July 4, near that place, six men were publicly executed by the Mexican authorities for complicity in a series of robberies.

A Fair Warning.

Humane Agent Dutton is after a man who resides in the vicinity of Racine and Fifteenth streets. It is alleged that the man fails to support his wife and child and neglects them shamefully although he can make $3.50 per day.

MICHIGAN FOREST FIRES.

The Fire is Still Raging in Some Parts of the State.

Detroit, July 12.—Telegraphic communications with Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey and other points in that region are cut off. Nothing has been received in response to inquiries sent to Thompsonville, where most of the residents of Benzie county, who yesterday lost their homes by fire, had taken refuge. The town of Clearly, north of Walin, is also reported destroyed. Forest fires are raging along the Grand Rapids and Indiana road in Wexford, Calkaska and Antrim counties but a shower at Mechanic City last night, is thought to have averted danger in that direction. Extensive fires are raging in Charlevoix county and heavy damage has already been reported.

Petoskey, July 12.—Slight rains in this region is checking the forest fires somewhat.

WILL HAVE A NEW GYMNASIUM.

Milton College to Erect the Needed Addition at a Cost of $40,000.

Milton, Wis., July 12.—Milton college will erect a new gymnasium to cost $40,000. The gymnasium will be erected on a lot adjoining the college campus; it is to be a one-story edifice, with self-supporting roof and a floor space of 60 by 120 feet. It will have a seating capacity for 1,500 people, and will be used to accommodate the college in gymnastic, military and elocutionary exercises and the college itself in all the large gatherings it holds.

JUDGE WEBB ACCEPTS.

Strife is Now on For the Appointment of His Successor.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 12. — Judge Charles Morton Webb of Grand Rapids, Wis., appointed to succeed Judge Harlow S. Orton, as a justice of the supreme court, this morning announced that he would accept the appointment. The prospects are that Judge Gardner of Grand Rapids, or Judge Raymond of Stevens Point, will be appointed to fill the place made vacant by Judge Webb's acceptance.

STEAMER DISPATCH LOCATED.

Searchers at Lake Geneva Fail to Recover Any More Bodies.

Lake Geneva, Wis., July 12.—About 4:30 yesterday afternoon the steamer Dispatch was located in 120 feet of water about a quarter of a mile from Beidler's point. One of the curtains has been secured and the location marked. This is in the same locality where the body of Miss Hogan was recovered. None of the other bodies have been found.

ORANGEMEN IN PARADE.

Boston Orangemen Parade Under Police Protection.

Boston, July 21.—Fifteen hundred Orangemen paraded in celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Bayne under police escort. There was no hostile demonstration. Afterwards they took the train for Highland Grove, and spent the day in games and festivities.

CASHIER SKIPPED OUT,

With Ten Thousand Dollars of the Bank's Funds.

Des Moines, July 12.—C. O. Davis, a banker of East Peru, Ia., has disappeared with $10,000 of bank funds. The bank is in the hands of a receiver.

STILL FIGHTING BATTLES.

Chinese Routed by the Japs at Formosa.

Yokohama, July 12.—Seven hundred Chinese attacked Hisinchu, Formosa. Two hundred Chinese were killed, and many captured. The Japanese lost 11.

LAWLER A BUSY MAN.

Rockford, Ills., July 12.—Commander-in-Chief Lawler having visited nearly every department G. A. R. encampment in the union since his election, will now take in the reunions, for which he is in receipt of dozens of invitations. Among others in Illinois which he has accepted are those at DeKalb, Carbondale, Lena, Galena, Oregon, and Woodstock. He will visit Cincinnati Aug. 3 and then go to Columbus, Cleveland and other Ohio towns.

MENTALLY INCOMPETENT.

Rawlins, Wyo., July 12.—Homer Merrill, ex-associate justice of the state supreme court, was adjudged mentally incompetent to attend to his affairs, and his wife was made his guardian.

BRITISH RIFLE TEAM WON.

London, July 12.—The British rifle team at Bisley won the Kolapore cup; score, 688 to 618 for Canada, and 596 for Guernsey.

An Exciting Ride.

A young lady named Garriety, residing near the Rapids, had an exciting ride on State street this morning behind a runaway horse. The animal turned on Ontario street and ran into W. H. Pugh's barn without doing any particular damage.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Ansonia, O., July 12.—A receiver has been appointed for the Citizens bank of which F. T. Lewis is president. Lewis is the man who issued so many forged bonds.

Kenosha Harbor.

A Kenosha telegram says: Congressman H. A. Cooper came down from Racine to see what the Kenosha Business Men's association wanted in the way of harbor improvements. The association has been urging the necessity of a deeper channel for some time. Mr. Cooper was met by a large delegation of business men.

WEDDED AT ST. JOHNS

Double Wedding Solemnized by Rev. Charles F. Keller.

In the Presence of Hundreds of People Last Evening.

Miss Louisa Wendt and Otto Mertins and Miss Mamie Wendt and Henry Bertram United in the Holy Bonds of Matrimony.

Yesterday was a memorable event in the history of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wendt, one of the oldest and most respected German families of Racine. The day was the 65th anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Wendt; the 36th anniversary of the marriage of the venerable couple and the double marriage of their two daughters. Such an unusual coincidence in ones family history is of rare occurrence and probably never happens in one of thousands of households.

The double marriage occurred at the St. John's Lutheran church last evening in the presence of hundreds of people, who had crowded into the interior of the handsome little edifice. Standing room was at a premium, while hundreds more congregated on the sidewalks surrounding the church in hopes of getting a glimpse of the bridal party. Promptly at 7:30 o'clock they entered the church to the strains of a beautiful wedding march, executed on the organ by G. Wendt of Detroit. The scene was animated and striking, the brides leaning upon the arms of the grooms leading the bridesmaids and groomsmen. They took seats directly in front of the altar and Rev. Chas. F. Keller, pastor of the church, opened the services with a few brief remarks. At its conclusion the bridal party arose and stepped forward, the contracting parties taking positions in front of the altar, while the bridesmaids and groomsmen were arranged at the right and left. The marriage ceremony of the German Lutheran church was performed by the reverend gentleman, which linked for life, Miss Louise Wendt and Otto Mertins and Miss Mamie Wendt and Henry Bertram. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mamie Gehrke, Emma Mertins, Annie Goetz and Mary Koenig; the groomsmen Messrs. Oswald Gertenbach, Daniel Schlegel, Herman Wendt and William Klapproth. After the ceremony the wedding party entered carriages and were driven to the home of the brides' parents on Green street, where a reception and wedding supper was served.

Both brides were handsomely gowned in white henrietta, trimmed with satin ribbons and carried white roses. They wore bridal veils. The grooms wore the conventional black. Miss Gehrke and Miss Mertins were attired in dotted Swiss over pink and carried pink roses, while Miss Goetz and Miss Koenig were costumes of pale blue, dotted Swiss over white and carried cream roses.

The home and surroundings of Mr. and Mrs. Wendt were brilliantly illuminated and nearly 150 guests congregated to congratulate the newly married couples and take part in the festivities of such an occasion. A bountiful wedding supper was served and the wedding gifts were numerous and costly. The brides are well known young ladies, highly respected and honored by hosts of friends and acquaintances. The grooms are exemplary young men with bright futures before them.

The Journal unites with all in wishing the newly wedded pairs a happy and prosperous married life. Mr. and Mrs. Mertins will reside at 1637 North Wisconsin street and Mr. and Mrs. Bertram will also reside on the same street, No. 1810.

The following guests were present from abroad: Mr. and Mrs. A. Wendt of Kansas City; Mr. and Mrs. G. Wendt of Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gehrke, Miss Mamie Gehrke, Eddie Gehrke, Miss Emma Mertins of Chicago; Miss Amelia Weltersbach of Leavenworth, Kans., and the Misses Annie and Louisa Clausen of Milwaukee.

A GENEROUS ACT.

Hartmann Trunk Company Will Advance Wages Ten Per Cent.

The Hartmann Trunk company of this city, employing 75 men in their factory, gave notice this morning to their employes that commencing August 1 the wages of all will be advanced 10 per cent.

This noble act of Mr. Hartmann will stamp him as a just and generous employer and goes to show that he recognizes faithfulness on the part of his men who staid by the concern during the months of depression which necessitate a reduced wage scale and a diminution of hours. There are other factories in the city which as soon as they come in for their share of increased orders for goods, and encouraging indications of prosperity will no doubt follow Mr. Hartmann's example.

The Journal reporter learned this morning that the business of the Hartmann Trunk company is growing rapidly and their trunks are already in the lead of all competitors.

Every citizen of Racine will join in wishing this enterprising and honorable firm every measure of prosperity.

MAIL BOXES ROBBED.

Marion, Ind., July 12.—A number of mail boxes in the business district were robbed today and it is thought the loss will be heavy.

UPHAM'S COURSE, DENOUNCED.

The Trade and Labor Council Object to Emigration Scheme.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Trades and Labor council was held last evening at their new hall on Main street and much important business came up for consideration. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President—Gustave Jents.
Vice President—Tony Schlinsky.
Recording Secretary—Jas. Milliken.
Financial Secretary—F. T. Tracy.
Treasurer—Martin Larson.
Statistician—Mat Weins.
Sergeant-at-Arms—R. Coltis.
Trustees—Brabots, Pugh and Orlander.

Much animated discussion took place regarding Governor Upham's recent visit to the east in quest of emigrants. It was the sense of the meeting that his action was an unwise one. Many communications have been received from labor unions in the northwest, protesting against the governor's action in this matter and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions denouncing his course. Copies of the resolutions will be printed and distributed throughout the east.

The council discussed at length the alleged action of several city contractors who are prosecuting city work at the present time, in the matter of dealing with their employes. It is claimed by the council that a certain contractor, doing work on Main street, pays his men as low as $1 a day and that in addition to the low wages they are obliged to sign a written agreement to take half of their pay out in fuel. A committee was appointed to thoroughly investigate the matter and draw up resolutions which will be laid before the city council.

APPLIED FOR A DIVORCE.

Josephine McLaren Sues For a Divorce From James McLaren.

Josephine McLaren has applied for a divorce from her husband, James McLaren, on ground of desertion and failure to support. The circumstances of the sudden disappearance of James McLaren is well known to the people of this city. It was nearly two years ago that he left the city, telling his wife that he was going to Chicago to transact business and would be back that night or the next day. He was seen on the train, but after leaving it at Chicago no person appears to have seen him again and his disappearance has been as effectual from the face of the earth, so far as his wife and child are concerned, as if he were dead. Every effort has been made on the part of his friends and family to get some trace of him, but without avail. Whether he is alive or dead will probably never be known.

SUED FOR $5,000.

Chris. Nelson Sues Wells, Reichert & Co. For Damages.

Chris. Nelson, by his attorneys, Cooper & Nelson, has commenced suit against Wells, Reichert & Company for $5,000 damages, for injury to his foot. It is alleged that the defendants were constructing a sewer at Phillips, Wis. A tunnel was being dug under a railroad track and Nelson was sent into the tunnel to do some work. While so doing a large stone fell and crushed his foot and in consequence he was crippled for a long time.

COURT AND CRIME.

Policeman Erickson arrested a stylishly dressed man last night who was under the influence of liquor. He claims to be some count from Bohemia and that he came to this country to be educated. Friends of the man threatened to make it warm for the policeman, claiming the arrest was not justifiable.

John McGehan was arrested yesterday on charge of assaulting John Pinnow. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Morey and the case was adjourned until Friday, McGehan giving bonds to appear. Once at liberty McGehan proceeded to the Main street bridge where he met Pinnow and again assaulted him. Another warrant was issued and this morning McGehan was brought before Jusitce Morey and fined $5 and costs and placed under $100 bonds to keep the peace.

MARINE.

Captain Mosner has been re-appointed commander of the tug Edward Gillen. The gentleman is one of the best and most expert tugmen on the lake and everybody will be pleased to learn that he has again taken the Gillen.

The Greene dredge which broke a cable yesterday and was disabled for a time, was at work dredging the harbor this morning.

The schooner Merchant arrived in port this morning with a cargo of lumber.

St. Paul Earnings.

The gross earnings of the St. Paul system for the first week in July amounted to $512,901 as compared with $312,217 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of $200,684. This increase is accounted for by the fact that the great strike was in full blast at this time last year.

New Store Building.

Peter Stilb has purchased a lot of Mr. Williams at 1119 Villa street for $1,210 Mr. Stilb will erect a large store building to cost between $3,000 and $4,000. The plans are now being made by Architect Flogel.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given that the red-spar buoy marking North entrance to Calumet river off South Chicago, Ill., reported adrift 2d of July, 1895, has been replaced.

By order of the Light House Board.
Commander J. H. Dayton, U. S. N.,
Inspector 9th L. H. District.

ABOUT PERSONAL TAX

A Question of Taxing Telephone and Electric Light Poles.

Which Agitated Members of the City Council.

Poles Ought to be Classed as Personal Property—An Important Decision Rendered by the City Attorney of Milwaukee.

One evening this week members of the city council met at the city hall for the purpose of further discussing the advisability of granting the Wisconsin Telephone company a franchise. The question came up as to whether the company paid taxes and it was ascertained that they did not. There was a difference of opinion in regard to poles and wires of the company being personal property and if the same could not be taxed. The same question came up in regard to the poles and tracks of the Belle City Street Railway, poles and wires of the Badger Electrical company and Racine Gas Light company. The councilmen thought that a tax should be paid upon the same and believed that the poles, etc., could be classed as personal property and a tax imposed, but legal advice was asked and the information elicited that such property could not be taxed.

City Attorney Charles H. Hamilton, of Milwaukee, has just rendered an opinion on this very subject which will be of general benefit to the Racine councilmen.

In the first place Mr. Hamilton held that the franchises, poles and wires of the Milwaukee Street Railway Co., which by the opinion of the Wisconsin supreme court must be considered personal property, could not be the subjects of a reassessment and that as far as the year 1894 is concerned they must be allowed to escape taxation. This, however, is not the most important point covered in the opinion, in the last clause of which there is a decision holding that notes mortgages and other personal property alleged to belong to non-residents but held here in the name of agents are assessable in the personal property tax roll of the city of Milwaukee. This means that notes and mortgages, the value of which is many hundreds of thousands of dollars, now entered upon the books of the register of deeds as the property of persons residing in other states, can be reached by the tax commisioner and assessed at their face value. Just how much will be added to the personal property valuation of the city of Milwaukee by the assessment of these securities cannot yet be stated, but as the amount of money which has been loaned here by agents is enormous the sum which will be added to the tax roll will be very large.

It is also held that park property, owned by the city, is also assessable and private electrical plants.

ELECTED A WOMAN.

Mrs. John Pedley Chosen School Commissioner at Somers.

Mrs. John Pedley was elected a school commissioner yesterday in Somers, Racine county, from district No. 2. She is believed to be the first woman in Wisconsin to be elected to that position by popular suffrage, since the new law granting the privilege to women to hold the position has gone into effect, Mrs. Merrill of Milwaukee, having been appointed to the position by the common council.

GHASTLY WORK OF BRUTES.

Four Negroes in Cuba Murder an Entire Family.

Havana, July 12.—A dreadful crime was committed by four negroes at Quanjaybo. They entered a grocery store and murdered the proprietor and another man and then started after the proprietors' wife and three daughters, aged 17, 6 and 4 years. They struggled desperately against the vile efforts of the burtes who ended by murdering them all. The murderers then looted the store and fled. The younger child gave the details with a dying breath. A posse has been organized and if the fiends are caught they will be cut to pieces.

Fred Lovell of Chicago, is visiting his Racine friends.

Henrietta Maria had a large mole on her neck. She was often solicited to have it removed, but always refused, from a superstitious motive, to have the operation performed.

The supply of zinc in the United States comes mainly from northwestern Illinois, southwestern Missouri and southeastern Kansas, where it is mined in connection with lead.

Both in Mexico and elsewhere great confusion has arisen among the antiquarians from confounding great monuments with those of more ancient date but erected by the same people.

George Eliot's portrait represents her as having a remarkably unprepossessing face, with heavy nose and chin, and thick badly-shaped lips. She would be pronounced positively ugly.

NUTRIOLA NATURE'S MAGIC WAND of LIFE.
Is the Wonder of the Age.
It makes the dull eyes bright, the weakened limbs strong, the tottering steps buoyant. It is not a medicine or stimulant at all. It is the Essence of Life, a Chemical Marvel. It supplies nature, and nature does the work. All about this New Wonder in a Book on NUTRIOLA 74 PAGES ILL'D. FREE. ADDRESS NUTRIOLA CO. BELFAST, ME.
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BECAUSE IT'S THE BEST, PUREST & MOST ECONOMICAL.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
MADE BY THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY. CHICAGO.

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. . . . 437 Main Street.

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RACINE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Permanent advertisers create the impression of strength and soundness. People at least feel that those who keep their names before the public are solid and substantial.

Attorneys.
Thompson, Wm. D., Room 5, N W corner Main and Fourth streets.
Cooper & Nelson, 436-438 Main St.
Wallace & John Ingalls, rooms 1 to 4 Baker block.
Owen, John W., 322 Monument Square.
Hand & Flett, 510 Monument Square.
Palmer & Gittings, over Manfg. Nat'l. bank.
Lee, W. E., Manfg. Nat'l. bank block.
Ritchie & Heck, over Com'l. & Savings bank.
Wentworth, John T., 437 Main street.
Kearney, Thomas M., 524 Monument Square, over First National bank.
Judd, A. Cary, 389 Main street.

Architects.
Flegel, A. L., 220 Fifth street.
Chandler, J. G., room 4, Baker block.
Davis, D. R., 205 Sixth street.

Bakery and Confectionery.
Schulz, O. B., 232 Main street.

Bicycles and Gasoline Stoves Repaired.
Ball, Spencer, 409 Main street.

Boots, Shoes and Rubber Goods.
Hanson, C. P., 407 Sixth street.

Banks.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.
Union National Bank, 500 Monument Square.

Carpenter, Contractor and Builder.
Kocking, Josiah, shop 330 Wisconsin street, residence 106 Tenth street.

Cigars, Tobacco, Confectionery and Toys.
Bass, Geo. A., 307 Sixth street.

Crockery, Glassware, and Lamps.
Zwerichs, B., 523 Monument Square.

Dentists.
Clifford, F. L., 534 Monument Square, over U. S. express office.
C. B. Washburn & Son, 502 Monument Square.
Armitage, J. L., 209 Sixth street.

Druggists.
Kirkby, W. R., 405 Sixth street.
Robinson Drug Co., 205 Sixth street, 1315 Washington avenue, 605 State street.

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Etc.
W. J. Flood & Co., Agts., 330 Main street.

Engravers.
Lange, O. E., 568 State street.

Fire Insurance.
Niagara Falls Insurance Co., L. C. Klein, Agt., 512 Wisconsin street.

Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.
Thronsen-Hansen Furniture Co., 311-313 Main St.

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Conner, P. M., 504 Wisconsin street.

Hotels and Restaurants.
Wagner House, 416 Main street.

Horse Shoeing.
Wood, Charles S., trotting and road horses a specialty 222 Fifth street.

Harness.

A LOBDELL,
Wholesale manufacturer,
Fifth street.
Send for a $12.00 single harness, subject to approval.
Patent check hooks and terrets, if desired.
See what we can do for you.

Insurance, Loans, and Real Estate.
Billings, W. F., 417 Main street.
Miller, Wm. Henry, 219 Sixth street.
Fellows & Co., G. D., 614 Wisconsin street.
Thiesen, C. J., 920 State street.
Nelson, H. P., 800 State street.
Dietrich, Chas. M., Postoffice block.
John S. Larson, 1614 Hamilton avenue.

Jewelers, Watch Repairers and Engravers.
Underwood, C. R., 418 Main street.
Spence, J. W., corner College avenue and Sixth street.

Laundries.
Hagman's Steam Laundry, 413 Main street.
Parisian Steam Laundry, Buse & Williams, Props., 411 Main street.

Life Insurance.
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., M. C. Gray Dist. Agt., 1425 West Sixth street.

Livery Stables.
McAvoy, A., 215 Fourth street, telephone 61.
Allen, A. H., 1200 N. Wisconsin street.

Loans and Investments.
Burbeck Edward, 1334 College avenue.

Machine Repairs and Bicycle Work.
Fish, Ed W., 415 Main street, 2nd floor.

Machinists and General Repairing.
Gunther Co, The, 600 Sixth street.

Meat Markets.
Rowley Bros., 356 Main St. and Columbia Corners.
Gorton & McCoy, 400 Main street.
Bolton & Jones, 211 Sixth street.
Cudahy Bros., State street and Columbian Corners.

Merchant Tailors.
Olson, F., 511 Monument Square.
Field, A., 503 Monument Square.
Hetzel, D., 313 Sixth street.
Ritter, H., 322 Main street.
Sieger, E., 503 Sixth street.

Office Supplies and Rubber Stamps.
Racine Specialty Co., 215 Sixth street.

Plumbing.
Morris & Co., Harry, 302 Sixth street.
McTavish, Duncan, 522 Wisconsin street.

Photographers.
Esson & Co., 508 Monument Square.
Billings, E. T., 501 Monument Square.

Pianos and Organs.
Proebl, H., 420 Main street.

Plumbing and Steam Fitting.
Smallen & Schoenleben, 412 Wisconsin street.

Real Estate.
Boyd, R. M., 1611 College avenue.

Restaurants.
Goetz, Mrs. A., cafe, 508 Monument Square.

Safety Deposit Vaults.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Singer Sewing Machines.
Husting, Max R., city and county Mgr., 327 Main St.

Savings Banks.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Teas, Coffees, Spices, and Extracts.
Grand Union Tea Co., 468 Main street.

Wall Paper, Paints, and Oils.
Tate, W. H., 435 Main street.
Langlois & Co., 419 Main street.

Wholesale Wines and Liquors.
Hyman Bros., 242 Main street.

Try an "Ad" in The Journal.

COUNTY NEWS.

NORTH CAPE.

North Cape, July 18.

Messrs. A. J. Apple and J. W. Adland came out from Chicago Saturday to visit their old friends and homes.

M. H. Rundon returned to Chicago to resume his duties, leaving his family here to spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Sorenson of Chicago, are visiting at the residence of Mrs. R. Nelson.

On Thursday last a gloom was again cast over this community by the death of Clara Dawson. Clara has been suffering for several months with a severe cold in her lungs, terminating in consumption. She was about 16 years old; a refined, modest and model young lady, one whom many might do well to look to and take a lesson from; was loved and cherished by all, always having a pleasant word for those she met and it is safe to say she had not an enemy in the world. Some ten years ago she lost her father and two years ago she lost a loving brother with the same disease. It is indeed sad to see a young lady grow up faultless in the world and be taken away like a flower in its bloom.

How sad it is for a mother to raise her children to man and womanhood and thus have them taken away. Only one brother with his mother are left to bear the almost unbearable loss. The funeral ceremony was held at the Lutheran church, from there the funeral cortege followed the remains to the Kneeland cemetery where they were laid beside her father and brother in the family lot. Rev. Mack delivered a most impressive sermon.

BRISTOL.

Bristol, Wis., July 18.

Mrs. Dora Struc, of Salem, has been visiting her sister Mrs. Will Turner.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gaines have returned from their Minnesota trip.

Frank Hall is quite sick with what is supposed to be scarlet fever.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Turner visited friends in Salem last Sunday.

A large party of Bristol ladies enjoyed a pleasant picnic at Channel lake last Friday.

Mr. Emmet Wilson and family of Oshkosh, who have been enjoying an outing at Mr. Clarence William's have returned home.

Haying is well under way in this section. It will be a short job this year as the crop is light.

Miss Fanny Sautelotte of Milwaukee has been spending a few days with friends in Salem.

Mr. Peck of Bowman Dairy Co., of Chicago, was in town last week.

Mr. Arthur Brown of Salem and his sister Mrs. Maggie Watson of Chicago, have been visiting friends in Paris and Bristol.

Mrs. Sadie Foulck is entertaining a cousin from Rogers Park, Miss Carpenter.

Frank Lavy has finished moving his goods to his new store. Everything looks fresh and bright in his new place of business.

Mr. Nelson is now building his kiln and will soon begin to make tile.

Mrs. Frank Klugman and her sister Mrs. Ford of Iowa, have been visiting friends in Milwaukee.

Mrs. H. Richards gave a dinner party last Saturday, it being the occasion of her 75th birthday.

Mrs. Luman Stevens of Elgin, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Stevens.

Misses Emma Leitner and Orva Barnard of Antioch, have been visiting friends here.

YORKVILLE.

Yorkville, July 18.

Louis F. Jensen of Yorkville, and Miss Mary Christianson of Raymond, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, by Rev. E. W. Mager of Milwaukee, July 2, in the evening at 8 o'clock, at the home of the groom's mother, where a large number of relatives and friends were present from many different places. Wm. Howawas, of Milwaukee, acted as groomsman and Miss Amy Jasperson of North Cape, as bridesmaid. The happy young couple were the recipients of many valuable presents for which they wish to return many thanks to the givers.

FRANKSVILLE.

Franksville, Wis., July 18.

Mrs. M. M. Bones of Webster, S. D., spent several days last week visiting relatives at this place.

Assistant Postmaster Powers and wife of Racine, spent Sunday in the village, guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Crane.

Miss Lula Graves of Racine, is visiting friends here for a short time.

Dr. Boone was called to Caledonia last week to attend a son of Mr. Kittengers who is quite sick.

G. R. Baker has just completed on his farm one of the finest barns in the county, both as to convenience and appearance which speaks volumes for Frank McGuire, the contractor.

News is scarce nowadays, as we are busy gathering in the hay crop, which is as good if not better than last year, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary.

We were blessed with several much needed showers on Sunday afternoon, which were well received by the growing crops.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, July 18.

Louis Sherman and wife of Minneapolis, were calling on old friends in this village [illegible].

Miss [illegible] Whiteley has gone to Chicago, where she is receiving medical treatment.

Mrs. Solan Cook and son Sidney, of Chicago, are guests at the home of her father, James Fox.

Dr. Chas. Flett of Racine, has decided to locate at Waterford. He has engaged rooms over Malone's store.

Mrs. Harriet Fuller nee Tracy of Kansas, is visiting her cousin, N. H. Palmer, of this place.

Mrs. John Morrils, who has been seriously ill for the past few days, is reported better.

Miss Ella Harden of Racine, is spending a portion of her vacation with relatives in this vicinity.

John Bennett is on the sick list. Dr. G. E. Newell is attending him.

Theodore Hardon's new residence is nearly completed. On next Wednesday night his son Delbert will entertain about 60 of his friends. Dancing will be the main feature of the evening.

Miss Minnie Alby is spending a month with friends in Chicago.

Mrs. Chas. Nehls of Milwaukee, spent a few days of last week, visiting with relatives here.

Miss A. Moe and brother Abe left on Saturday for a week's visit in Chicago.

KNEELAND.

Kneeland, July 18.

We are glad to report that John Rohr is recovering from his recent illness.

Those who were prevented by the storm Sunday evening to hear the discourse by Elder Mack on "The Power of Association," missed much. The way in which he introduced character and association both in mind and daily life brings one's mind back to the old adage, "You are always known by the company you keep."

Mrs. Blond of Milwaukee, is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. H. Mosher.

Miss Boss of Ives Grove, passed through our town last Saturday.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., July 18.

J. G. Mitchell has returned from Lake, where he was employed as telegraph operator for two weeks. He has resumed his duties as night operator in this place.

J. Paddock is visiting friends in this place and will leave in a few days for Minnesota.

Dr. Chas. Flett, who has been practicing in Bristol for a few weeks, spent Sunday in this place.

A. Burgess of Racine, came out to Somers one day last week to visit relatives.

Oats are beginning to ripen and with a few exceptions are standing up well.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will hold a business meeting on Friday evening of this week.

One of our farmers living not very far from the village is the owner of a gold watch. On Sunday last he loaned it to some of his friends who were going to take a drive to Western Union Junction. On their way home they discovered that they had lost the timepiece but where or how was a mystery to them. They decided to say nothing to the owner until they had found it. Up and down they went, but failed to find the object of their search. This proved to be very tiresome work so they finally agreed to inform the good farmer of the loss. He went with them and after considerable tramping, the owner found his watch in some tall grass where one of the party had passed through to cut a whip from a tree standing near the fence. He has decided to keep an eye on this watch hereafter.

SALEM.

Salem, July 18.

The hail storm last week Sunday did a great deal of damage through parts of this town. Some of the farmers have lost nearly all their grain and are mowing it down for fodder.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Allen and daughters returned to their home in Chicago last Tuesday after spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Struck.

Charles Pease and family returned to Chicago after visiting the past week with his mother, Mrs. Ether Pease.

Misses Jennie, Josie and Charles Loescher visited in Chicago the past week.

Misses Bessie and Margery Baily of Chicago, arrived Saturday on a visit with their grandfather, Mr. A. Baily, and other relatives.

Mrs Walter Stewart is entertaining her sister, Miss Morrie of Hebron this week.

Miss Ada Bufton is visiting relatives in Union Grove and Racine a few days.

Mrs. Sylvester Van Alstine and Mrs. Frank Ruby of Chicago, are visiting in Janesville.

Mrs. G. Van Wie spent Friday and Saturday with her daughter, Mrs. Alva Paddock.

John Dix has sold his house and lot to Bradley Stecker and will move to Canada in about two weeks.

George Hartnell went to Kenosha Saturday to make another trip on the lakes, as he sails with Captain Symmonds.

Mrs. Charles Seaman visited in Hebron part of last week, returning Sunday.

Theda Watkins of Chicago, arrived Saturday to spend a few days with her relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. McNeil of Pleasant Prairie, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Struck.

The sudden death of Mr. Macy cast a gloom over this village last Thursday, as he left home after 11 o'clock and went to Albert Turnochs to help him draw hay in after noon and died on the wagon while backing out of the barn about 3:30. The funeral was held at his residence Saturday at 1 o'clock. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss. She has the heartfelt sympathy of all in her sad bereavement and loneliness.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove July July 16.

Rev. L. E. Osgood has gone east on a three weeks' vacation.

Miss Annie Bird is attending school at Madison.

Miss Minnie Trenory left for her home in Fall River on Monday, after an extended visit with her friend Miss Nellie Thompson.

P. Hansman returned to his duties in Milwaukee on Tuesday after a three weeks' vacation.

R. W. Chambers is visiting relatives in St. Louis.

James Williams returned on Saturday from a ten days' trip in Minnesota.

P. Weiler and family spent Sunday in Burlington.

Mrs. George Hardie attended the funeral of her neice, Mrs. Fred McDonald, at Racine on Wednesday.

The M. W. of A. cleared $92 on the 4th of July celebration.

Warren Powles has returned to his post in Milwaukee, he having so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able again to attend to business.

Orrie Orcutt is visiting friends in Milton.

Mrs. J. S. Blakey received the sad intelegence of the death of her sister, Mrs. Della Bearsley of California.

The C. E. society entertained the C. L. on Tuesday evening at the residence of the Misses Williams.

Miss Lillian Hausman visited Racine friends the past week.

Sleight & Murgatroyd have commenced work on the new high school building.

The Foresters of Grove Camp are loud in their praise of the treatment they received by the Franksville camp one evening last week.

S. Hall and family are visiting friends in this village.

The floor of Clifford Goldsworthy's barn fell into the basement below. His hired man and team of horses were carried with it. The man received several bruises but no bones were broken. The team were uninjured.

Mrs. Barnibee and Miss Mollie Heath are guests of Mrs. H. G. Powles.

John Phelps and family, C. Wheeler and family and Walter Drury of Milwaukee are guests of relatives in this village.

HUSHER.

Husher, July 18, 1895.

The Tabor and Hushers played a game of ball Sunday, the score being Tabors, 8; Hushers, 16.

Mrs. W. Meisner and children, of Milwaukee, have been visiting at her brother's Fred Flancher.

Miss McCarthy has been engaged to teach the school east of Husher.

Joe Jacher's horse and son John both ran away July 4. The boy had the horse in the city to see the parade and in some way the horse got loose and thought he would return home where he could enjoy himself to much better advantage. The boy, however, found it out in time and overtook the horse at the 4-mile house, bringing him home. The son retired with the family as usual, but in the morning he was gone and up to date his where abouts are unknown.

Mrs. Schnetz and son Roy took a trip to Milwaukee Tuesday.

About fifty small people gathered at the home of Martha Baker on Friday, it being her eighth birthday. All had a bountiful supply of ice cream and other refreshments and all wish Martha many more birthdays.

Frankie Goebel, of Kilbournville, is visiting his cousin, Lou Flancher.

Mr. Adern, who was cutting hay for Charles Meisner, was thrown from the mower last Friday, spraining his ankle, but otherwise escaped being badly hurt.

All day we can hear the busy blacksmith's hammer ringing in our little town.

Our creamery is doing well and has raised the price of butter from 16 to 17½ cents per pound for June. Thanks to our butter maker for his good management.

Dr. Schnetz left for his vacation on the south train Monday noon. We wish him the much needed rest.

Mr. Peterson, our village carpenter, is erecting several large buildings in our neighborhood.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, July 18.

Mrs. S. Noble, who was called to Racine by the sickness and death of her granddaughter, Mrs. Rena McDonald, nee Rena Burns, returned to her home on Wednesday last after the funeral service.

Ida Utter, of Whitewater, is in our village for a short stay.

Mrs. Hay has a number of summer boarders at the academy building.

A much needed rain came on Sunday afternoon.

An ice cream sociable will be held at the home of Peter Fredrickson on Tuesday evening, July 16, for the benefit of the Ladies Guild.

Orlando Farr and family of Cameron, Ia., are guests of the Farr family in our village.

Mr. and Mrs. Huntoon, of Columbus, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Huntoon's mother, Mrs. Word.

Remember the cantata "A Visit to Grandpa," will be repeated at the Congregational church on Tuesday evening, July 23. Come.

Alaska Has the Smallest City.

The smallest city in the world is the miniature place known as Steward City, Alaska, U. S., its three inhabitants being respectively mayor, chairman of the board of aldermen and president of the common council.

START A TEN DAYS DEBATE.

Ex-Congressman Horr and W. H. Harvey Discuss the Silver Problem.

Chicago, July 16.— One of the most unique contests in the history of public discussions began in the rooms of the Illinois club in this city this afternoon when Hon. Roswell G. Horr of Michigan, and W. H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School," began a 10 days discussion of the silver question. Instead of the usual set speeches, the debate took the form usually adopted by politicians who meet at the corner groceries to settle national questions. The disputants talked to each other instead of to the audience, stating and replying to propositions informally, and "having it out" on each point before proceeding to another. Harveys' book and its statements were the basis of the discussion, its author upholding the position taken in that work and Horr controverting it.

RECEIVER FOR THE RICHELIEU.

Chicago, July 16.—A bill for a receiver for the fashionable hotel Richelieu was filed this afternoon. The application was made by Manager Bomis.

CITY BREVITIES.

George A. Crane has put in a new 3½-horse power electric motor in his bicycle repair shop on Sixth street.

The Epworth League cabinet met last evening at the residence of Mrs. Bishop, on College avenue.

The A. P. Dickey Manufacturing company is making extensive improvements to their plant by adding new and improved machinery.

The Epworth league of the First M. E. church will give an informal social in the lecture room of the church this evening. There will be a short report of the delegate to the recent convention at Chautauqua and other arrangements have been made for a good time. All leaguers and their friends invited. No charge.

Edward Milligan, a spring maker, is confined at the county jail and is suffering terribly with delirium tremens. Both city and county officials claim that they have no jurisdiction in the case and thus the man cannot be removed.

During July and August we close at 6 o'clock except Mondays and Saturdays.
Langlois & Co.

Half Rates to Baltimore, Md.

On account of the International Convention Baptist Young People's Union, the Northwestern Line will, on July 15 and 16, sell excursion tickets to Baltimore, Md., and return at rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets good for return passage until August 8, 1895, inclusive. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern R'y.

Binder twine at 6 and 7 cents, and first class machine oil, at Langlois & Co., 419 Main street Racine.

Races at Freeport.

On account of the Summer Race Meeting to be held at Freeport, July 22 to 27, the Northwestern line will sell excursion tickets at half rates—one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 22 to 27 inclusive, good for return passage on or before July 29, 1895.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Grain, Flour and Feed.

(Corrected by David Lawton.)

Racine, July 18, 1895.

Flour—		
Minn. Patent		$1.50
" Best Spring		4.00
" Rye		4.20
Grain—		
Wheat No. 1	$	71
Wheat No. 2		67
Wheat No. 3		66
Oats	27@	28
Corn	46@	48
Barley	47@	49
Rye	50@	53
Feed—		
Fine Middlings, per ton		$20.00
Bran, per ton		14.50
Corn meal		21.00
Oats and corn ground		19.00
Produce—		
Butter	$ 15@	$ 16
Eggs	11@	12
Cheese	8½@	9½
Hay	9 00@	10 00
Vegetables—		
Potatoes		70
Beans	1 90@	2 00
Onions		80
Meats—		
Beef on hoof	$2 25@	$3 30
Hogs on foot	4 50@	4 90
Lard		10
Calves		3 50
Sheep	2 00@	3 00
Lambs	2 00@	3 00
Poultry—		
Turkeys	$	8
Chickens		7
Seeds—		
Flax		$1 35
Wool—		
Wool		12@14
Hides—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		3½c
Green, No. 2, " "		2½c
Cured, No. 1, " "		4c
Cured, No. 2, " "		3c
Calfskin—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		7c
Green, No. 2, "		5c
Kips—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		5c
Green, No. 2, " "		4c
Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 70 to 80c.		

(Corrected by I. L. Easson, grocer, 332 Main street.)

Fresh Vegetables—		
Potatoes, per pk	$ 20@	$ 20
Dry Onions, per pk	30@	30
Green Onions	25 doz	
New Cabbage, each	5@	8
Carrots	4 bunch	
Beets	4 bunch	
Radish, per doz	3@	4
Wax beans per lb	5@	7
String Beans per lb	8@	10
Cucumbers per pk	35@	50
Tomatoes, per lb	4@	5
Bananas, per doz	12@	20
Oranges, per doz	35@	40
Lemons, per doz	25@	30

Milwaukee Markets.

Milwaukee, July 18, 1895.

Grain—		
Wheat No. 1	$	72
No. 2		68¾
No. 3		67½
Oats		27½
Corn		48@50
Barley		48
Rye		54
Meats—		
Live hogs	4 60@	$ 4 90
Live beef	2 25@	3 25
Vegetables—		
Beans	2 00@	2 05
Potatoes	40@	55
Produce—		
Butter	14@	16
Eggs	10@	11
Cheese	8½@	9½
Tallow—		
No. 1		4½
No. 2		3½

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. Charles Wood and Mrs. William Olle have returned from Two Rivers, Wis., where they have been attending the golden wedding of their parents, who are over 80 years of age.

Mr. Puffer who was injured in a runaway, is resting easy today, but feels very sore.

Miss Clara Schunke has returned to her home in Chicago, after a week's visit with her friend, Miss Emma Miller.

Mrs. Charles Alschuler and daughter, Miss Laura, returned from a two week's visit at the Dells.

The flag at Dania hall is flying from the staff at half mast today out of respect to the late A. C. Peterson.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward DuFour have returned from their wedding trip.

Miss Emma Gautenbach and Mr. Reinholdt Reigelman will be united in marriage on July 25, at St. John's church.

Claud Decker left for Kalamazoo to visit his parents.

Editorial Remarks.

The chaperon isn't in it now if she doesn't ride a bicycle.—Boston Globe.

If you would remain friendly with some people you must stand ready to indorse all they say.—Galveston News.

If some commencement orator does not settle the money question a great opportunity will be lost.—Indianapolis News.

The man who waits to take things as they come is liable to be headed off by the fellow who meets them half way.—San Francisco Call.

How to make the new dress: Take the material for two skirts and make the sleeves; then take the material for one sleeve and make the skirt.—Nashville American.

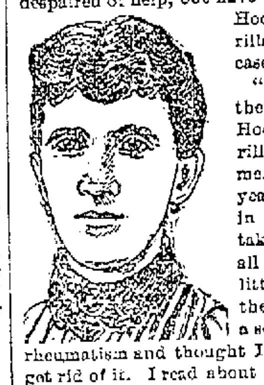
By the time a woman has reached the age when she has reason to sigh and shed tears sighs and tears are no longer becoming to her.—Atchison Globe.

Walter L. Main's Animal Exhibit.

The menagerie department of The Great Walter L. Main shows is undoubtedly the most complete ever exhibited in one collection. The amount of money invested in this one department would more than equal, twice over, the amount of money invested in the entire outfit of ordinary shows. A great many dens of rare wild beasts are displayed daily, in the magnificent street parade, which is free to all, and the drove of elephants, camels, dromedaries and other led animals is worth coming many miles to see. These great shows will be seen in all their vast entirety at Racine, Friday, July 26.

Words Fail

To express the gratitude of many who despaired of help, but have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, as in this case:



"I cannot tell the great value Hood's Sarsaparilla has been to me. For two years I have been in poor health, taking medicine all the time with little benefit. In the winter I had a severe attack of rheumatism and thought I should never get rid of it. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Since taking five bottles I am like a new person. It is worth its weight in gold. It will convince the most skeptical of its merits." MRS. LIZZIE SHAFFER, Riverton, Illinois. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only True Blood Purifier prominently in the public eye today. $1; six for $5

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c.

FOR SALE--FARM AT A BARGAIN 110 ACRES choice land, also good buildings on same, a large stock of cattle, horses and machinery. Located 5½ miles southwest of Racine, on the west Kenosha road, known as the Andrew Thom place.
mch18tfsat&wkly

[First publication July 11, 1895.]

CIRCUIT COURT--RACINE COURT--Evan Owen, plaintiff, vs. Anna W. Remington, Gertrude Edna Remington, Ove Fisher, Nicholas Funk, Charles Jergenson, John Rahn, Joseph Funk, Carl Sorenson, Theodore Evarson, Peter Brown, Jens Jorgensen, Frank Ognhaldt, James H. Kelley, B. F. Weeks, Frank R. Kelley and Fredrika Jensen, defendants.

The State of Wisconsin to the said defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you, according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

HAND & FLETT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Postoffice address Racine, Racine County, Wis.

july11-12

The Search for a Synonym.

"Mother," said the emancipated woman's boy, "it isn't proper to say pants."

"Certainly not. There are many substitutes for the word that are far more elegant."

The boy played on with the dog in silence for awhile, and then, looking up into her face, said:

"Mother!"

"What is it?"

"Don't you think it's dreadful?"

"What, dear?"

"The way Fido bloomers this warm weather."—Atlantic Constitution.

Tiny gilt and pearl buttons are popular for trimming white duck suits. Fine mohair and crepon gowns are garnitured with beautiful miniature buttons.

A Desperate Gang.

This morning half a dozen young boys arrived at Racine Junction from Chicago. Some were white and others colored. They were boot blacks and all armed with revolvers and out for a trip through the country. Policeman Peterson proceeded to question the crowd when they broke and ran away, secreting themselves in lumber yards. One colored boy 15 years of age was captured and a revolver taken from him. The patrol wagon was called and he was taken to jail. He said he had been in jail in Chicago and was anxious to know how long he would be kept in here.

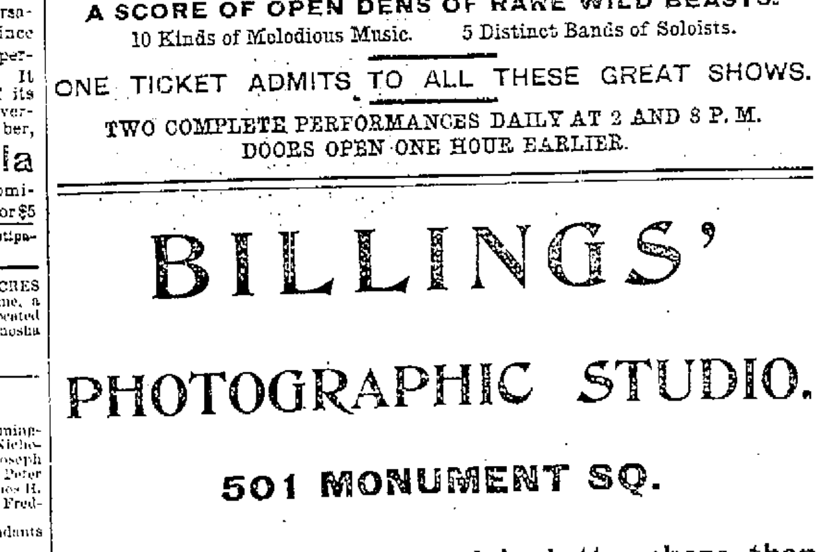
Sunburned noses are already seen.

THE WALTER L. MAIN'S
GRANDEST AND BEST SHOWS ON EARTH.

Positively pre-eminent in the annals of amusements, and dwarfing, by comparison, all others.

Will exhibit in all its matchless magnitude at

RACINE FRIDAY, JULY 26.



Four trains of specially constructed cars are required to transport this enormous enterprise.

1,000 PEOPLE EMPLOYED,
300 OF THE FINEST HORSES EVER OWNED BY ONE MAN,
A HERD OF ELEPHANTS, A DROVE OF CAMELS.

5==Continent Menagerie==5

Comprising a countless collection of rare Zoological Wonders.

"WALLACE," THE ONLY REAL RIDING LION.

3 Ring Circus and Elevated Stages.
6 Score of Noted Performers.

PROF. PIERRE PERIER.

Makes two dives daily from a tower 100 feet high, free to all, at 10:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Free Street Parade

Daily at 10 A. M.

A moving mass of astounding splendor, comprising a full mile of entrancing wonders.

A SCORE OF OPEN DENS OF RARE WILD BEASTS.

10 Kinds of Melodious Music. 5 Distinct Bands of Soloists.

ONE TICKET ADMITS TO ALL THESE GREAT SHOWS.

TWO COMPLETE PERFORMANCES DAILY AT 2 AND 8 P. M.
DOORS OPEN ONE HOUR EARLIER.

BILLINGS'
PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

501 MONUMENT SQ.

Refitted throughout and in better shape than ever before to turn out fine photos.

JUST WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.

LANGLOIS & COMPANY,

419 MAIN ST., RACINE, WIS.

——DEALERS IN——

Strictly Pure White Lead, Oils and Varnishes, Brushes of All Kinds, Window Shades, Wall Paper, Oilcloth, Linoleum, Matting, Lamps, Lanterns, Etc. Machine and Harness Oils, Stack Covers, Awnings, Hammocks, Sails, Ropes and Twine of All Sizes, Pulleys, Belting, Rubber Hose and Packings, Fishing Tackle.

TENTS FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

Roofing Materials, Ship Chandlery, All Kinds of Canvas Goods Made to Order, Agents for H. W. John's Roofing. Prices Low. Binder Twine at 6c. and 7c., and First-Class Machine Oils at

LANGLOIS & COMPANY,

419 MAIN ST., RACINE, WIS.

The Racine Journal.

PART TWO.

VOLUME XLIII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1895.—TWELVE PAGES. NO. 29.

HOPE FOR HAYWARD.

Catherine Ging's Murderer Granted a Stay of Execution.

Until After an Appeal Can be Heard at the October Term.

Harry Hayward May Yet Escape the Gallows—A Pardoned Convict's Ghastly Crime—Commits Murder Because Rejected.

Minneapolis, July 11.—The supreme court has granted a stay of execution in the case of Harry Hayward, under sentence of death for the murder of Catherine Ging, until after an appeal can be heard at the October term.

An ex-Convict's Crime.

Loisville, N. Y., July 11.—Some years ago John Koch was convicted of attempt to murder a young woman in Lewis county. Two years ago he was pardoned by Gov. Flower. Last spring he met Minnie Ingersol, aged 16, a farmers' daughter, and became infatuated with her. She refused to have anthing to do with him. Last night he secreted himself in the barn and shot her dead with a Winchester as she was passing, and dangerously wounded N. P. Strife, a farmhand. He escaped but this morning when he was found by the sheriff he had shot and seriously wounded himself.

Hanged Herself and Children.

Pittsburg, July 11.—Mrs. Lena Rossner hanged herself after she had hanged two of her children in another room. She has long been sick and supposed to be insane. She hanged her daughter Ella, aged 3, to a bedpost, then tied a towel around the neck of the baby and hanged it to a post of its crib and then hanged herself. When discovered all were dead except the baby, which was chewing the towel with which it was tied.

Acquitted of Murder.

Huntington, W. Va., July 11—Charles Ringo was acquitted of the charge of murdering Gibbie Finley, his little stepson. He will be tried by the next court on charge of murdering another of his little step children and if released will be in danger of being lynched.

Murder and Suicide.

Smithville, N. J., July 11.—Daniel Ackerman stabbed and killed his wife this morning and then stabbed himself probably fatally. His wife had deserted him for another man.

FOREST FIRES ABATING

Great Damage Has Been Done to Crops and Timber.

Muskegon, Mich., July 11.—The dense clouds of smoke from the forest fires have lifted and all danger is believed to be passed. The wind has abated so the fire is not running so rapidly.

Rumors of houses and barns being burned are untrue but great damage is done to crops and timber both standing and fallen. The burned district extends for five miles, surrounding some of the best timber land in Musekgon county.

ARRESTED THREE MERCHANTS

Proprietors of the Chicago Leader Store in the Law Clutches.

Chicago, July 11. — Carl Derneberg, Lipman Glick and Joseph Hornor, members of the insolvent firm conducting the Leader department store, were arrested today on complaint of J. V. Farwell & Co., charging them with making false statements in regard to their credit, thoroby obtaining goods. They were placed under bonds.

TWO HUNDRED WOUNDED.

At Atlantic City During the Social Session of the Elks.

Atlantic City, July 11.—All the injured by the collapse of the floor of the Casino during the social session of Elks last night are doing well. It is believed that all will recover. The report last night that Fred Klaproth is dead proves incorrect though his condition is still critical.

Conservative estimate places the number of wounded at close to 200.

CONTINUE THE OUTRAGES.

Armenians Still Suffer at the Hands of the Kourds.

Constantinople, July 11.—The condition of Armenians at Van has not improved. Kourds continue the depredations.

SHOT A SPANISH GENERAL.

Havana, July 11.—It is reported in insurgent circles that Sandavol, who commanded the Spanish troops that killed Jose Marti, has been captured by the insurgents and tried and found guilty of treason against the Cuban republic and shot.

DENVER WHEELMEN WIN.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 11.—Donald McKay of Denver, won the first heat and E. W. Swansborough of Denver, the second heat in the mile race for novices at the bicycle meet today.

Some years ago a lady took out a patent for perforated bed clothing. Her contention was that the sleeper ran less risk of incurring rheumatism and lumbago if the perspiration was allowed to escape.

MARTI, A RECKLESS LEADER.

Charge 2,000 Spaniards with a Handful of Cubans—Killed in the Fight.

New York, July 11.—Frank Woodward a Cuban war correspondent, arrived today on a British steamer after a trying experience in Cuba. After many weeks of hardship he reached Gibara, and proceeded to the office of Jose Deula, a Spaniard, who is both a United States consular agent and an officer in the Spanish army. Deula refused Woodward protection and he was obliged to take refuge on the British ship. He says Marti, the Cuban leader, was killed while leading a reckless charge with 200 Cubans against 2,000 Spanish troops. Marti actually rode into and broke the Spanish square, but was dragged from his horse, bayonetted and riddled with bullets.

JUDGE WEBB NAMED.

Gov. Upham Appoints the Grand Rapids Jurist to the Supreme Bench.

Madison, July 11.—Gov. Upham today appointed Judge Charles M. Webb of Grand Rapids, now judge of the Seventh circuit, to fill the vacancy on the supreme bench created by the death of the late Chief Justice Orton.

AFTER THE WATER COMPANY.

Peoria's Mayor Wants an Increased Supply of Water.

Chicago, July 11.—Mayor Allen of Peoria, applied to Judge Showalter in the federal court for a mandate to compel the Peoria Water company to increase its supply on the ground the city is endangered by fire for lack of water. Judge Showalter was unable to give a hearing, and it will probably be heard by Judge Jenkins.

FOUR WERE DROWNED,

One Man and Two Women Fall off East River Pier—The Would-be Rescuer Drowned.

New York, July 11.—Last night two women and a man skylarking on East River pier suddenly fell. No one knews just how they were precipitated into the water. Michael O'Neill jumped in and tried to rescue them and all were drowned. The names of the others are unknown.

RIOT AMONG CHINESE.

Denver, July 11.—A serious riot broke out in the Chinese quarter at noon. Twenty Chinamen were battling with axes, knives, clubs and stones. On the appearance of a posse of police they scattered. Sam Lung Wa, proprietor of an opium joint, is probably fatally injured.

COAL STRIKE SETTLED.

Welch, W. Va., July 11.—In the Elkhorn coal field the strikers today laid down their arms and decided to settle peacefully with the operators.

Rich in His Mind.

Hugh McManus is the name of the tramp who spent twenty-six hours in the Wisconsin street tramp house. The old fellow did not mind the confinement. He said that he had walked a long way and was tired and was looking for lodgings again last night. McManus claims that he is a tanner from Boston and although a tramp in looks that he owns property in the vicinity of Jersey City worth $25,000.

AN "R" THAT COST $5,841.

Curious Verdict Against the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer says: The insertion of the letter "r" in the name of H. W. Baker promises to cost the Western Union Telegraph company about $6,000. In the suit brought by Baker to recover $7100, loss caused by the delivery of a dispatch from Australia to Abram Barker, a jury in the United States court yesterday returned a verdict for plaintiff for $5841.51, after deliberating about an hour. Judge Hanford instructed the jury that a telegraph company was charged with the duty of exercising a high degree of care as to promptness, and that any neglect entitled the parties injured to damages. Baker's measure of damage was the amount he would have realized had he accepted a cable offer, less the mount he received.

The defense moved for a non-suit on ground that the terms of the telegraph blank especially exempted the company from any damages either for mistake or delay, and also as the error was made in Australia by a connecting line, no responsibility could attach, particularly as the cablegram was addressed to "Barker," and was actually delivered to "Barker." Mr. Lewis, for Baker, insisted that conditions in a telegraphic message exempting the company from losses could only apply to the sender, not to one receiving the cable, also, that, though the error was made in Australia, the Western Union was liable, as it contracted with the Australian company as its agent, and that the mere fact that the message was addressed "Barker" could not excuse the failure to deliver to Baker, where the contents of the message could show it was for the commission merchant. The non-suit was refused.

The case will probably be appealed.

A thief, who was tried on charge of having stolen eight bibles, valued at 25s., had the impudence to tell the magistrate that he stole the books to start a Sunday school.—Tit-Bits.

A RICH MAN'S SON.

How He Came to America Ten Years Ago.

Squandered Twenty-one Hundred Thousand Dollars in Farming.

Friends Caused a Search to be Made—He Was Traced and Found in the County Jail—Now at Work on a Farm—His Wife a Domestic.

Some time ago Secretary H. H. Rottman of the Young Men's Christian association, received a letter from C. H. Hall, chaplain of the king of Norway, with instructions to hunt up the son of a very wealthy man of Christiana, who had left that country 10 years ago. The letter explained that the young man had fallen and struck upon his head which affected his brain and that he was subject to fits and when in that weak condition would go upon prolonged sprees. It was further stated that at one time the father had sent the son $2,100 and it was believed that he had purchased a farm in Racine county.

Secretary Rottmann started out to get a clue of the missing son and was soon successful. He traced him to Kenosha county, where he had rented two farms and in the meantime had been married. He blew in the whole of the money sent by his father in attempting to conduct the farms. With a team of horses he went to Waukegan, Ills., placed the animals in a barn and went about the city to have a good time.

The officers of Waukegan had received word from Milwaukee that a team of horses had been stolen from that city. The team of the young Norwegian answered to the description of the stolen horses and the man was arrested on charge of horse stealing. In time he proved his innocence and was released and went back to the farm.

He disappeared from the farm and the secretary experienced great difficulty in again locating him, but was successful and found his man had been employed digging sewers on Washington avenue in this city. One night he disappeared and the earth seemed to have swallowed him up, but the secretary was persistent and found his man in the county jail. He had been arrested on charge of being drunk and disorderly and was sent up for five days in default of a fine.

His time expired a few days ago and he went into the country and secured a position as farm hand. Mr. Rottmann has written to the chaplain of the king and informed him that the prodigal son had been found. The son, upon being questioned said that his family consisted of father, mother and seven sisters and brothers. That his father was very wealthy and that upon his death each child would receive at least $15,000 as a share of the estate.

It is believed that the father will again send a large sum of money for the maintenance of his son and in such an event Secretary Rottmann will take steps to have a guardian appointed to take care of the money so that it will not be squandered.

The wife of the man left him on account of his dissipated habits and is now engaged as laundress in one of the leading hotels of the city.

They Ask For Liberty.

A mass meeting of a cosmopolitan character will be held tomorrow night at the First Methodist church, corner of Eighth and Main streets, in favor of the persecuted christians of Armenia. The civilized world was shocked once more by the reports of the heart-bleeding outrages perpetrated by the Turkish soldiers on defenceless and peace-loving Armenian christians. It is high time for every christian community to express their sympathy with those Armenians and their indignation to the miscrule and against the barbarity of the Turkish government. The citizens of Racine must show their sympathy by their presence at the meeting. Short addresses are expected from Judge E. O. Hand, Rev. C. S. Nickerson, Mrs. J. G. McMurphy, Rev. J. E. Farmer, Rev. A. C. Crier, E. C. Deane, Esq., W. Ingalls, Esq., Rev. D. E. Cheney, Mrs. O. Brown. A good musical programme is provided including an Armenian organ solo, under the leadership of Mr. W. E. Lunn. Mr. Kassakian, a native Armenia, will say a few words of his country.

Another Accident.

There was another accident on the steamer Christopher Columbus Sunday while the boat was off this port bound for Chicago from Milwaukee, but it was not of a dangerous or terrifying character. About 6 p. m. one of the pumps suddenly became disabled, which necessitated the slowing down of the steamer to about one-fourth its regular speed until the pump could be repaired. This took something like an hour. Fortunately the boat did not encounter any such storm as was raging over Chicago at that time.

FOUGHT THIRTEEN ROUNDS.

A Prize Fight Occurred North of This City Last Night.

A prize fight is reported to have taken place in a barn in the northern part of the city last night between a 135-pound pugilist of Milwaukee and a 135-pound Racine man. The stakes were $25 aside and about $150 on the side. Milwaukee came down 15 strong and were quietly led to a barn where the Racine crowd, numbering about 25, were awaiting them. A referee was chosen and the conditions of the mill were stated. It was Marquis of Queensbury rules and to a finish. At the opening both men were very cautious and for four or five rounds no particular damage resulted. After that the Racine man displayed more skill than his antagonist and drew the first blood and was credited with three knock downs. At the end of the thirteenth round the Racine pug had all the best of it and virtually had his man whipped when the referee called it a draw. The Milwaukee crowd left for home on the 1:05 train this morning. As reporters were not given the tip they are unable to give all the details of the affair. The officers were in ignorance of the fight and knew nothing of it until informed after it was all over.

A LOST CHARM.

Found Hanging in the Harness of the Police Patrol Team.

On Monday of this week a young man named Karls was injured at the Racine Wagon and Carriage company shops. The patrol wagon was called to convey him to his home on Villa street. Policeman Harding assisted in hitching up the patrol team and made the trip which covered at least three miles all told. On his watch chain Officer Harding wore a charm in the shape of a minature gold revolver. When he returned the charm was gone and he gave it up for lost and was feeling badly as he had worn it many years. He was surprised when Driver Peter Hanson entered the office and handed him the charm, which was found hanging to a portion of the harness. It had been torn from the chain when the captain was hitching, and hung during the entire trip of three miles.

TROUBLE OVER A SIDEWALK.

Thomas J. Emerson Says that He Has Not Been Able to Get Grade Lines.

The members of the Board of Public Works held a meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of awarding contracts for the building of sidewalks in certain parts of the city. William Tanking got the contract for building a sidewalk adjoining the property of Thomas J. Emerson on the east side of Wisconsin street. The price was 47 cents per foot. Mr. Emerson is very indignant about the matter. While he admits that the walk may be a little out of repair he states that for a long time he has been desirous of building a cement sidewalk. He has made every effort to get the curb and other lines of the street, but without avail and consequently has not been able to build the sidewalk. If the city does not act pretty soon and establish the lines there will be heavy lawsuits.

A HANDSOME PRIZE.

Donated by the Racine Boat Co. For the Coming Regatta.

The Racine Boat Manufacturing company is the first to respond in assisting the Racine Yacht club in making the coming regatta of the Lake Michigan Yachting association a grand success. The company has donated a handsome dingley or pender, valued at $150, to the club for one of the prizes. The trophy is a small boat carried in the wake of a yacht. Now let others follow the example set by the Racine Boat company, and the club will soon have a list of prizes that will attract yachtsmen from all parts of the great lakes.

Card From the Coroner.

Editor Journal:

A certain physician expresses surprise that I did not know as much about my business as he thought he does and condemns Dr. Simms and myself therein. On the medical evidence of Dr. Simms and according to the law governing such cases, I refused to hold an inquest on the body of Albert Lerger, 312 St. Patrick street. The law, section 4,877 chapter 20 revised statutes 1889 says (for the aforesaid physician's edification) * * * * or being called for that purpose (inquest) shall not think it necessary on view of such body that an inquest should be taken he shall cause the body to be decently buried, etc.

Ch. Strippel, Coroner.

Moonlight Picnic.

Last evening the members of the Newhall club gave a moonlight picnic at Lincoln Park. There was a large crowd present and everybody had a good time. The park has been greatly beautified since the Newhall club took hold of it and there is not a pleasanter place in the city or country. The music was furnished by Schulte's band and dancing was the order of the evening. On Sunday next there will be a band concert and the programme will be entirely new.

The larger proportion of foreignors who come to our shores find occupation in the lines of unskilled labor.

AS THICK AS BEES.

Christian Endeavorers Fairly Swarm About Boston.

Thousands of Delegates Attend the Opening Meeting.

A Grand Chorus of Five Hundred Voices—Addresses of Welcome and Response by Dr. Barrows, of Chicago—The Secretary's Report.

Boston, Mass., July 11. — The great Christian Endeavor convention opened under favorable conditions. The larger part of the immense crowd which attended the meeting went to Mechanics hall, the remainder about equally divided between tents Williston and Endeavor on the Boston common. All three meetings were held simultaneously with an aggregate attendance of nearly 25,000 people.

Boston, July 11.—Over 9,000 Christian Endeavorers crowded the tent of the Endeavor this morning. The interior was decorated with flags and crimson and white streamers. The grand chorus of 500 voices, speakers and prominent members of the society occupied the platform. The exercises opened with a song service and Scripture reading, followed by brief testimonials by delegates. Then a hymn of welcome, written by Dr. S. F. Smith, author of "America," was sung. This was followed by addresses of welcome in behalf of the Endeavorers of Boston and the state of Massachusetts. They were responded to by Rev. Dr. Barrows of Chicago. After the reading of the annual report of Secretary Baer of Boston, the meeting adjourned.

The secretary's report said that 7,750 new societies, the largest in the history of the organization, were added last year, making the total number of societies 41,221, of which 4,712 were outside the United States. There were 8,899 Junior societies. Contributions for home and foreign missions during the year amounted to $425,000. In the past 12 months 202,189 Christian Endeavorers became church members, making a total for the past six year of $16,335.

Fifteen thousand people assembled in Mechanics hall and other thousands were turned away. The exercises were similar to those in Tent Endeavor. President Clark, founder of the order, presided, and Gov. Greenhalge delivered one of the addresses of welcome. The exercises at Tent Williston were of same the general character as those at the other two meetings.

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

Cornell Trustees Promise to Have Two Crews Next Year.

Henley-on-Thames, July 11.—A large crowd assembled to witness the final heats. Eton and St. John college. Oxford clubs started in the final heat for the Lady challenge plate. At the third stroke Eton's number two caught a crab and fell to the bottom of the boat. Oxford discovering the accident stopped and returned to the starting point. "Bravo, Oxford," was heard on all sides together with the cry "No more Corncilling." The race was then started again. Eton won easily by eight lengths. The trustees of Cornell university now here, have decided to bring two crews to Henley next year. The London Rowing club beat the Thames Rowing club in the final heat for the stewards challenge cup. In the final heat for the grand challenge cup Trinity Hall club, Cambridge, which defeated Cornell yesterday, beat the New College club of Oxford, thus winning the aquatic blue ribbon.

The London Rowing club, in the final heat for the silver goblet, defeated the Thames Rowing club.

Hon. Rupert Guinness beat Guy Nickalls for the diamond scull.

In the final heat for the Thames challenge cup the Nereus club of Amsterdam university Holland defeated the Mosley Rowing club and won the trophy.

TOWN BURNING UP.

Albuquerque, July 11.—The town of Williamson on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad is burning. Two blocks in the business portion of the town are in ashes.

Saloon Men Paying Fast.

The saloon men who failed to pay the required license came in last night and this morning pretty fast and up to 3 o'clock this afternoon nearly all had paid, except those upon whom the council has not acted. It is believed that every license will be paid by next Thursday morning, after the council acts upon the applications now before them.

It Never Looked Better.

Mound Cemetery never appeared to better advantage or presented as neat an appearance as it does at the present time, which speaks volumes for the new arrangement in caring for the home of the dead. The grass is cut uniformly throughout the cemetery and the road beds and paths are kept free from weeds and obstructions.

Gets the cold shake—a lemonade.

BICYCLES TO BE CHEAP.

Studebaker and Alex. H. Revell Form a Syndicate.

Notwithstanding the phenomenal demand for bicycles this year there has been no drop in prices and the "bike" of to-day costs almost as much at retail price as it did a year ago. The principal reason for this is that all factories are so far behind in their orders there is no necessity for lowering prices. But the time is coming—and is not far distant—when the bicycle that now costs $100 can be bought next summer for $50 or $60.

A report has been in circulation for some days to the effect that a syndicate is being formed for the purpose of putting on the market on or before April 1, 1896, 400,000 bicycles, which are to be made at $18 each and sold as low as $30. This bicycle is to be as good, for all ordinary purposes, as the $100 wheel of today. The rumor gives as the two projectors of this scheme P. E. Studebaker, the big carriage manufacturer of South Bend, Ind., and Chicago, and Alexander H. Revell, already a dealer in but not a manufacturer of bicycles. The erection of a ten-story factory in this city is part of the plan.

NARROW ESCAPE.

James Rodigan Attempts to Board a Street Car and Misses His Footing.

James A. Rodigan, book-keeper for Morris-Reichert Coal Co., had a narrow escape from being badly hurt and perhaps killed, between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening. He attempted to board a passing street car on Main street, missed his footing, but managed to retain his grip upon the rail and was dragged along the pavement at a terrific pace. As it was the front rail of the car he had hold of spectators feared that he would lose his grip, be thrown under the car and have his legs mangled or be killed. The motorman of the car took in the situation, reversed his car and soon brought it to a stand still. Mr. Rodigan picked himself up, walked to Paull's barber shop and an examination revealed that his legs were somewhat bruised, clothes torn and in fact he was generally shaken up, but will come out all right. It was certainly a very close shave.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

Manville has a woman who is afflicted with leprosy, according to the state board of health, the sixth case in the state. The board has decided that the woman can mingle with the people on the streets and even at church if she pleases, and also visit her friends, but that none should sleep with her. The woman is in a pitiable condition. Her fingers are broken off at the joints, her feet are affected and one eye is out. She had the leprosy for over 20 years in Norway, where many of the people affected with the disease come from. She has been in Manville 11 years.

Early Wednesday morning, burglars gained an entrance to the Waukesha postoffice by cutting a hole through the floor of C. E. Armin's law office. They cracked the safe, in which the money and stamps are kept, and decamped without leaving any clue as to who they were. The amount stolen is not given definitely, but all told it is not far from $300.

The Sieg & Walpole Manufacturing company of Chicago have purchased the Lane plant of Kenosha, and will occupy it Aug. 1 for the manufacture of bicycles. They will employ from 200 to 300 men. The cost of the plant to them was $25,000, including machinery, which originally cost $75,000 to $100,000.

An attempt was made to wreck the Chicago & Northwestern train between Janesville and Milton Tuesday. A tie was placed on the track, but the engineer saw the obstruction in time to prevent the accident.

The common council of Chippewa Falls has passed an ordinance compelling all children under 16 years of age to keep off the streets between the hours of 9 p. m. and 6 a. m.

The Brewers' and Liquordealers' Life Insurance association of Madison will dissolve owing to lack of business. Premiums paid in will be divided among the 97 members.

Pensions have been granted persons residing in Wisconsin as follows: Original—William H. Diehe, Poskitgo, Marinette. Additional—Hazen K. Godfrey, River Falls, Pierce.

The city of Sheboygan contains 21,130 persons, as estimated by the city clerk, an increase over the census of 1890 of 5,000.

The school census just taken shows that there are 2,645 children attending school in Kenosha, a gain of 362 over last year.

The Bills Are Paid.

Last evening the Fourth of July committee held a meeting at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian association for the purpose of settling up the debts incurred from the celebration. All bills were audited and the expenses figured up in the neighborhood of $1,800. When all of the subscriptions are collected there will possibly be a sufficient amount to pay everything.

HARD ROW TO HOE.

Damaging Testimony Against Superiors Preacher-Mayor.

Malfeasance in Office Charged Against Mayor Starkweather.

Progress of the Investigation—Testimony of Policemen—He is Confident of Clearing Himself of Charges Preferred.

West Superior, Wis., July 11.—Strong testimony upholding charges of malfeasance against Mayor Starkweather was given last night. What the defense will be is not known but he seems confident of clearing himself of the charges. Half a dozen colored madams were put on the stand, but before their testimony was taken several policemen testified to paying the money to the mayor. Most of them were under the impression it was for campaign expenses.

YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

Washington, July 11.—Advices to the surgeon-general of the Marine hospital indicate an alarming increase of yellow fever in Cuba, and other West Indian islands. The disease is rapidly increasing.

STORMS IN KANSAS.

Salina, Kans., July 11.—The Smokey river, which reached its highest last night has since fallen three inches. A large portion of the city is still flooded and hundreds of people cannot reach their homes.

Cherokee, Kans., July 11.—It has been raining 36 hours and almost the entire oat crop in southeast Kansas is ruined. Wheat in shock is badly damaged. Much corn has been blown down by gales.

EUSTIS PUBLISHES A CARD.

Paris, July 11.—The Figaro publishes a statement from United States Ambassador Eustis in regard to the recent interview published in that paper. He says he remembers now that a man named Reutler was introduced to him in May but not as a journalist. He had a conversation with him but did not authorize him to publish it and had he known that Reutler was a journalist he would have taken the necessary precautions. He did not use the language attributed to him.

TOO MANY DOGS.

A Citizen Addresses a Communication to the Council.

David Emerson has addressed a communication to the city council calling the attention of the honorable body to the fact that there are a large number of dogs in the city and that they are a source of danger to all who walk the streets and that many persons are bitten every year; that they are marked and maimed and life itself is endangered. Horses become frightened and run away on account of the barking and antics of the canines, which causes a loss of property and probably life. The petitioner prays that the number of lawless beasts be diminished for the safety and happiness of all, and especially the children. He claims that this can be accomplished by increasing the dog taxes.

WEDDING BELLS.

Nuptials of Miss Ada Phelps and Mr. Joseph Becker.

Last evening under a magnificent arch of evergreens, Mr. Joseph Becker, a popular young man of this city, was united in marriage to Miss Ada L. Phelps, one of the best of the daughters of Mt. Pleasant. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Phelps at Mt. Pleasant. The Rev. C. S. Lane of the Second M. E. church of this city, officiating. The young bride was attired in a handsome gown of pale blue silk, trimmed with white silk and point lace, and carried white roses. Will Phelps acted as best man, and Miss Helen Becker attended the bride. After the ceremony a sumptuous supper was served to a large number of guests. The young couple received a large number of valuable presents. Among those present were Mrs. Titus of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Moore of Kenosha, Mr. and Mrs. Crane, Mr. C. Allen, the Misses Myra and Eva Kelly, Miss Weed, Frank Schowalter, Mr. and Mrs. Monroe and others from Racine. Mr. and Mrs. Becker, who will reside on North Erie street, left this morning for a wedding trip, which will embrace points in the northern part of the state.

Drowned in the River.

News was received in this city late yesterday afternoon that Charles Herzog, the 8-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Herzog of Manitowoc, was accidently drowned in the river at that place. The body was soon recovered but life was extinct. The parents have the heartfelt sympathy of hosts of friends and relatives in this city in their sad hour of affliction.

The smallest city in the world is the miniature place known as Steward City, Alaska, U. S., its three inhabitants being respectively mayor, chairman of the board of aldermen and president of the common council.

WOMAN AND HOME.

EXCELLENT WORK OF MISS JULIA BRACKEN, THE SCULPTOR.

Baby's Second Summer—The Popular Woman—The Voice of the American Woman—The Sweet Girl Graduate—A Child's Punishment—London Women's Clubs.

Miss Julia Bracken is one of the rising young sculptors of Chicago, and one of her pieces, a bust of the late James W. Scott, won her much praise. In this effort her genius strongly asserts itself. There is not only an almost perfect likeness in the general contour, but the wonderful spirit she infuses in the portrait gives it something better than mere artistic merit.

The bust is life size and is to be presented by Miss Bracken to the public library of Galena, Ills., and the gift is a particularly appropriate one. Mr. Scott was reared in Galena and was always interested in anything which would advance the interests of that city. The public library was long one of his cherished plans, and it was largely through his efforts that it was founded. Miss Bracken's generous gift will be doubly appreciated by the citizens of Galena.

Herself a Galena girl, Miss Bracken came to Chicago about eight years ago to study at the Art institute. At that time she was giving her attention to wood carving, but after six months of this work Lorado Taft, divining her talent, took her

MISS JULIA BRACKEN.

into his studio and soon after she became his assistant. She worked with Mr. Taft for six years, when her success warranted her opening a studio of her own. Mr. Taft has said of her: "She is one of those artists who seem to have the artistic genius born in them. Her figures are wonderful in that they show the delicate touch of a woman while still preserving the power and vigor of the masculine hand."

Perhaps this young artist's most ambitious effort was the figure executed for the woman's board of the World's fair, representing "Illinois Welcoming the Nations," which was placed over the main entrance of the Illinois state building. It has recently been given to the state and is to be placed in the capitol at Springfield.

Miss Bracken is an enthusiast in anything she undertakes, and one of her hobbies is a class in wood carving which she teaches in the Ephphata school for deaf mutes on the West Side. She shows with great pride photographs of wood carving done by her pupils which received gold medals at the World's fair. She says that the teaching of these unfortunate children is particularly interesting. They display an aptitude for their work and a desire to learn which are very encouraging to a teacher.

Like many people of marked talent, Miss Bracken is very much averse to talking about herself or her achievements. Of medium height, with large, expressive blue eyes and a bright countenance, she talks animatedly of others' art, but is decidedly reticent when the conversation becomes personal. She confesses, however, to one sacred ambition, and that is that some day she may study in Rome.—Chicago Post.

Baby's Second Summer.

There is really no definite rule for the care of babies during the second summer. The mother must study what is best for the child's food. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure. Giving a child at regular intervals proper food, having the vessels perfectly clean, food sweet, and made three times during the day to be fresh and sweet. We know by experience children can get into the habit of sleeping at regular intervals, or nearly so. There is something very fascinating about rocking a baby in one's arms, but as the pleasure is greater to the mother than child, let her lay aside her own pleasure for the good of baby, who is more comfortable in its crib, and can be taught to lie down and sleep without rocking. We are now thinking of bottle babies in writing of these rules for eating, etc. Nursing little ones are not so much care, nor is there so much danger during the second summer if mother's milk is altogether used.

Teach a child to go to sleep in the dark, or let the light be faint from hall or adjoining room. It is proved beyond doubt that a child sleeps better in its own little crib. To have the child in the same bed is one of the lost arts and a custom of the dark ages. Cow's milk, if it can be procured from one dairy, is best; if not, condensed milk and some of the food prepared for infants can with the greatest safety be used. Food from the table must not upon any account be given to a child until after its second summer. We know babies who until this time have not had anything but the most simple food, excepting crackers and good homemade bread crusts, and they are so fat and so brown from their frequent airings they are sometimes taken for little babies who have lived in the country. They must have all these attentions, and what mother can say she has not time? When we stop to consider, the time of infancy is brief and soon passes away; then do not grudge your children your care and attention. If they do not taste what is not best for them, they will not crave it.

The Popular Woman.

The popular woman need not care whether she is pretty or ugly. She need not query whether she is brilliant or stupid, but simply revel in the fact that everybody likes her whether she likes them or not. And that is the secret of this extraordinary popularity. She does not try for it, for if she did the effort would be discovered and her object at once shattered into the smallest of atoms.

No, the popular woman is so because she cannot help it. Nature has endowed her with an amount of personal magnetism that attracts people to her without the slightest volition of her own, and once thus attracted they swear by her, come what will, whether she be kind to them or inclined to show the cloven foot in the gentle feminine style known to the willful woman.

From observations one would say that the popular woman is the one who smiles as pleasantly upon the elevator boy as upon the owner of the building in which she elevator is run. The smiles are not studied; they come spontaneously. It is just as easy for the popular woman to be kind as to be cross, therefore some one will say it is not to her credit to be popular, and no more it is. Nature has made her so. Her own sweet sunny temperament attracts friends as certainly as molasses attracts flies.

It is all nonsense to give a woman advice how to be popular. Unless her own inner nature is such that it calls all the world friend there is no earthly use in endeavoring to smooth off the rough edges and acquire the manners that mean so much to the woman who possesses it. Popularity is a gift, a rare one, it is true, and one that once owned cannot, like other treasures, be lost, for owning it honestly, it follows the possessor as persistently as a bad reputation, and we all know that that cannot be lost, try however hard we may. —Philadelphia Times.

The Voice of the American Woman.

Our women's voices are, on the whole, ungentle—that is to say, they are pitched unpleasantly high and hardened by throat contractions into a habitual "quacky" or metallic quality. This ungentleness is the one attribute of our women's voices that seems to have attracted most attention abroad. It is the most striking American defect. Nasality has held that place in popular estimation, but true nasality is not very common today in America; it seems to be dying out. The "quacky" quality of which I speak often simulates nasality, however, and is often mistaken for it. It has not yet begun to die out to any great extent. Today it afflicts the utterance of nearly all our cruder girls and women, and of many of our gentlewomen too. Even those who have given much time to the art of song admit it freely and unknowingly into their speech. It is a hateful tone—mean and pinched—opposed in its very essence to all that is generous and winning. The needlessly high pitch that commonly goes with it is utterly heartless and ungracious.

"Quackiness" and shrillness prevail less in the southern states than in the northern and western, but even southern women are not free from it. Again, there is in our feminine manner of utterance in its more active moods a prevailing flippancy or silliness. Overemphasis through the misused intonational "twist," technically noted as the circumflex, is the immediate physiologic source of this discomfort. Whenever I read one of Howells' lighter novels, or his little society dialogues, I seem to hear the "silly twist" meandering through the speech of his women, as today it deviously squirms through the involved and rapid utterance of millions of them in the flesh. It is not, let me repeat, an attribute of any one class of American women, but contorts the speech of the gentle and the crude much alike. I wish it were possible for me to convey to the uninitiated precisely what I mean by this vocal "squirm."—Fletcher Osgood in Forum.

The Sweet Girl Graduate.

The sweet girl graduate is gradually becoming extinct. There are still graduates and there are still girl graduates, but the triple combination of "sweet girl graduate" will soon be a thing of the past. The reason for this is obvious. The triple combination had come to mean—well, not a term of reproach, but of satire at least. It implied a frail personality armed with nothing more practical than a pretty scroll of parchment tied with blue ribbon, who was utterly unfit to cope with the world. The graduate of today is, in many cases, a matured woman. She steps from the college campus sheathed in the most invulnerable armor the world has yet learnable to forge—a good education. She is equipped for the fray at many points. She has not squandered her opportunities, nor has she simply gained a smattering of many things. She is equal to the occasion. Whether she can cook or sew matters but little. She will be but the quicker to learn of discipline in other directions. She is well qualified to earn her livelihood, or if there is no necessity for that she is a useful instead of a useless member of society.

In face of all this, it is curious to now and then encounter the old threadbare question, "Of what use to a woman is a college education?" It might better be, "Of what use to the world is a college education?" The issues are the same. What the world at large depends upon for its intellectual and moral vigor is the home. And what the home depends upon for its intellectual and moral vigor is, largely, the mother. The value of a college education to woman consists in its value to the home and to society at large. The passing of the "sweet girl graduate" is, therefore, not a matter for regret.—New York Sun.

A Child's Punishment.

A recent writer calls attention to the active part that sentimentality plays in the matter of children's punishment, both at home and in the kindergarten. The small offender is placed in a dramatic relation to his own little community instead of being made to realize that by his own act he has put himself outside the community. "He is brought into prominence and somewhat on this principle: 'Johnnie's got a dynamite bomb, and Johnnie's got a gun, but he is going to be a good little boy and isn't going to throw his bomb, and he isn't going to shoot his gun, and he isn't going to kill us. Johnnie's going to be a good little boy.' And Master Johnnie, who hasn't the slightest desire to be good, whose dramatic instinct is thoroughly aroused by the prominence given to his naughtiness and the amount of attention that he is receiving, quite enjoys the situation, and the kindergartener, under the mistaken apprehension that she is 'looking after the lost sheep,' as was quoted to one critic, is simply emphasizing the value of naughtiness to the other little lambs, proving that if they want personal attention it is well for them to break the law."

After citing several pertinent examples, showing the prevalence of this sort of thing, the article winds up with: "Mercy is a valuable quality, but justice is just as valuable. Charity is a beautiful garment, but it must be properly worn. To make even a little child conscious of sin is to open that child's mind, develop his intelligence and educate him as to his relation to the seen and unseen and this without preaching."—Outlook.

London Women's Clubs.

One hears less of the Writers' club than of almost any other woman's club in London—perhaps because it lives among noisy printing presses, and not at the more quiet west end. Perhaps that its members are too busy to talk has something to do with it; perhaps the nimbleness of the sovereigns and shillings they all pursue.

Membership of the Writers' club means 2 guineas entrance, with 1 guinea of annual susbcription. It gives no dinners, and its cup that cheers is not the one of Omar Khayyam or of the Apollo.

The Alexandra club maintains a serene and decorous existence, if not a brilliant one. It is a club for such members as can afford 5 guineas for membership, with annual subscription of 2 guineas.

Its prosperous existence with no intellectual raison d'etre may be admitted as evidence that women are clubable even on the merely masculine basis of dinners, wines and fine furniture. The appointments of the Alexandra are faultless; the tone bleakly patrician; the atmosphere agreeable to the titled British matron.

The Pioneer is also a fashionable club. A certain sort of fashion, less patrician, decidedly more "advanced" than the Alexandra and more fashionable than the Somerville, which is not fashionable at all. Its badge is a silver ax, with which to hew down or hew at whatever interferes with Progress (with a capital).

The Pioneer's unplacid success as a club—for it is very flourishing—proves woman clubable. Indeed no London woman's club has ever broken up in an Addisonian scrimmage.—Boston Transcript.

There Is No "New Woman."

It is because of its indefinite basis of argument that no sensible man nor woman can take up with this new woman movement, writes Edward W. Bok editorially in The Ladies' Home Journal. So far as one can see, it leads nowhere. It has no point. These women do not want to be men, for they have plainly told us that men are immoral and are dominant tyrants. They resent being women, because they tell us to be a woman is to be "a subject creature"—whatever that may mean. There is not much left for them, therefore, that I can see—nothing except to create a third sex.

It was George Eliot who, in one of her epigrammatic moments, discovered that there were three sexes in England, "men, women and clergymen." Perhaps the leaders of our new woman movement will discover something of this sort for us in America—something which will render them as offensive to decent Americans as George Eliot's remark rendered her offensive for a long time in the eyes of self respecting English people. Then we shall hear less of the new woman, and perhaps our attention will be a little more directed to the present woman. And we shall all be the better for it—decidedly the better for it.

The Confection of Roses.

Household News gives a formula for a confection of rose leaves which, it is claimed, is the secret of an original harem: Take a jar of which the mouth and bottom are the same size, like a Dundee marmalade jar, and on the bottom sprinkle a layer of crystallized sugar. Over that place a layer of fresh rose petals, and alternate the sugar and petals until the jar is filled, taking care to have the sugar as the top layer. Paste two or three thicknesses of paper over the top and set away from children and mice, in a dark place. In autumn it is ripe and fit to serve. The confection is delicious to those who have tried it when made from flowers of real fragrance. The familiar potpourri may be varied, according to the same authority, by including other flowers in its preparation. According to the season may be added to the jar alternate layers of fine salt, mignonette, heliotrope, violets, rose geraniums and tuberoses.

For a Pretty Corner.

An excellent way to treat a corner is to have it fitted with a low, broad seat, composed of a strong wooden framework, across which are nailed at intervals lengths of stout webbing; on these rests a mattress. The cover may be tapestry, corduroy, cretonne or what is preferred. If economy must be closely studied, the wall at the back of the seat can be covered by a piece of the same material strained tightly by means of tacks and infranned by a narrow wooden molding that can be painted to match the other woodwork, but it is better, at a slightly greater cost, to have a properly stuffed back, surmounted by a narrow shelf.

Miss Katherine Draper.

Miss Katherine Draper, who is still handsome and healthy, though past 80, had the honor to be photographed at the University of New York in 1841. Miss Draper was then a young lady in society, and the fact that a "sun" picture had been made of her was widely discussed by the belles and beaux. The picture, which was the first of its kind ever taken, was sent to England to Sir William Herschel, from whose son it was procured for the World's fair. Miss Draper remembers the process vividly, and enjoys telling all about it.

Children at Table.

Children should be trained to eat slowly, no matter how hungry or what important business is pressing. Much safer a little food well ground than a hearty meal swallowed in haste. Cold food is even more difficult to digest than hot, if taken too rapidly. As Dean Swift once wrote:

> Give no more to every guest
> Than he is able to digest.
> Give him always of the prime,
> And but little at a time.

The Scrapbag.

A scrapbag is an actual necessity in every room, but not at all an addition to its furniture. Yet one must have some place in which to deposit spent matches, bits of paper, etc., near at hand. A large waste paper basket may have half a yard of silk set inside the top, which is gathered up with a shoestring. Or a large vase, that is never used for flowers and that stands too high for the inside to show, may be thus utilized.

The Empress of Austria.

The empress of Austria may be "queer," but she retains sufficient feminine vanity to spend two hours over her toilet each day, her beautiful hair having special care bestowed on it. After a lunch of strong broth and some light meat she starts off on a five hour walk, wearing a short black dress just reaching the ankle and carrying a dark parasol and a dark fan.

Woman has a smile for every joy, a tear for every sorrow, a consolation for every grief, an excuse for every fault, a prayer for every misfortune and encouragement for every hope.—Salute-Folx.

Glycerin has a softening effect upon the skin. As regards color, it has different effects, tending to whiten the skin of some people and imparting a yellowish cast to that of others.

Wall papers that are soiled or that one feels are dirty, though the grime is not visible, should be brushed or wiped with a dry cloth and rubbed with bread crumbs.

Many things can be dusted with a damp (not wet) cloth, followed by a dry one with benefit, and it will take the dust as no dry cloth can.

FASHIONS

SUMMER NOVELTIES.

Dainty Lingerie and Hose—The Latest Stitchery and Colors In Gloves.

Embroidered muslin for collars and cuffs and for trimmings generally has been resuscitated. Indeed it seems likely that the nineteenth century will have come in and gone out with much the same modes. Most of the new linen and cotton shirts are tucked in quite a new way and have white bands of insertion let in, while the newest ruffles are of striped gauze, with huge loops on either side, forming bows.

Shirts of white cambric, with embroidered fronts, either in pink, blue, heliotrope or black, are most attractive, and so also are blue or pink zephyrs, with alternate stripes of white openwork and bands of white piqué.

The nightdresses have yokes and flat collars and are also lace trimmed. The white lisle thread vests have various tinted

EMPIRE NIGHTDRESS.

silk stripes and laces to match run through them. Others are of pink or cream silk and wool blended.

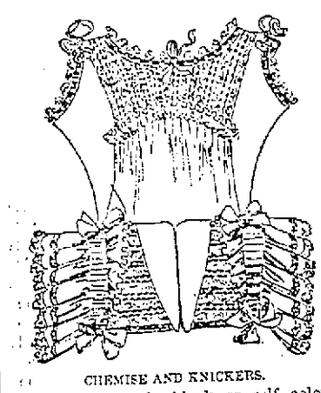
An attractive empire nightdress in nainsook has the top formed of valenciennes insertion and beading, finished off with French cambric frills edged with valenciennes lace; very full sleeves of white embroidered muslin.

Torchon lace and insertion represent a popular and useful trimming for chemise and knickers.

In hosiery there are many innovations, such as the black lisle thread shot with different colored silks. Some tan ones also are shot with green, blue, rose and white. The designs among the embroidered lisle thread stockings are most effective. Some have tiny harlequin spots up the fronts; others have different colored stripes finishing in clocks. In tan thread openwork there are many new patterns which in different pale shades, such as green, fawn or heliotrope, are let in as leaves up the front of the foot and leg. A tan stocking embroidered with black is most stylish.

For evening wear there are most exquisite white pure silk stockings, covered with little running flower patterns of roses, forgetmenots and red berries. In black silk the sprays of flowers are carried up the leg. A comfortable style of hose is an openworked transparent lisle thread.

In gloves this season we are to have a revival of the broad points in the way of



CHEMISE AND KNICKERS.

stitchery, either in black or self colors. The large pearl buttons, either black or white, will also be used. For new shades there will be the cane color and the dull china blue, which is somewhat more bizarre than beautiful. These latter are often stitched with black and finished with large black pearl buttons. The cane colored chevrettes, too, are relieved with black.

White and lavender chevrettes are to be popular this summer with either morning or afternoon toilets. A novelty is a gauntlet glove, with a soft and perfectly pliant cuff of kid, lined with silk, which folds over the wrist. The glove itself is a two buttoned one, either in black, with the gauntlet of white or of lavender, tan or drab, with black stitching.

Among the handkerchiefs there are some exceedingly dainty little specimens edged with two narrow rows of insertion and a tiny lace edging. A pretty handkerchief has a double row of hemstitching interspersed with embroidery. Another of finest lawn has an embroidered medallion in each corner and a scroll of delicate white work carried round it.

The bridal handkerchief is always popular, a neat style of lettering being executed in red and white cotton. A swiss lawn model has a little wheel border and is vandyked round the edge.

The Favorite Round Waists.

There are two short waists made to wear outside of the skirt that may be double or single breasted, says The Ladies' Home Journal. One has a blunt point, back and front, that is not more than two inches below the waist line. This is usually finished with a bias twist of piece goods, velvet, silk or satin, or No. 12 ribbon is twisted around the edge and knotted in a long or short bow on the left. The other waist has the same front, but the back is round and fitted only to the bottom of the waist line. These waists have only side and shoulder seams, with the dart fullness laid in plaits or the darts are again allowed to show. The norfolk jacket or belted waist is worn again for semitailor gowns intended for traveling, outing, shopping, etc. They are worn with a belt of the goods, serge, cheviot, tweed, etc., one of leather or silk belting. They have two or three box plaits at the back and three in front. The collar is a crush one of satin, usually black. The plaits are only pressed below the belt and are about five inches below the waist line.

Dotted swiss embroideries are wonderfully dainty. The dots are no larger than pin points, and the edges are wrought in neat open designs.

THE LISTENER.

Walter Wellman is authority for the story that the president knelt and wept at Gresham's bier.

Wendell Phillips Garrison, a son of William Lloyd Garrison, recently received from Harvard college the honorary degree A. M.

John Datesman, who died at West Milton, Pa., recently at the age of 85 years, was postmaster of the town for 58 consecutive years.

Baron Hirsch, the Jewish millionaire, has leased the shooting on the estate of Cardinal Vaszary, prince primate of Hungary, which extends over 77,000 acres.

Mr. Flinders Petrie, the great Egyptologist, looks like an Arab and much prefers the children of the desert, among whom he has lived the greater portion of his life, to Europeans.

O. Suckett of Grand Rapids, Mich., 74 years of age, is probably the richest newsboy in the United States. He is worth $15,000 in hard coin and still sells papers on the streets.

The Rev. Philos G. Cook, better known as Chaplain Cook, who recently died in Buffalo, served in the war as a regimental chaplain, and since the war devoted his life to Sunday school work in Buffalo.

Mr. Amos S. Brackett of Saco, Me., has just started life afresh when nearing the age of threescore and ten. He has been a night watchman for 44 years and has just retired. The world will look different to him.

Ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin is proud of the distinction he enjoys—that of being the best dairyman in the northwest. He will not waste feed on a cow that will not earn $50 a year with butter at 20 cents a pound.

Mayor Peono of Yonkers, N. Y., who defeated the humorist John Kendrick Bangs in the contest for the mayoralty, shows that he bears his opponent no ill will by appointing him a member of the Yonkers board of education.

Charles Alexander of Montreal, ex-member of the Canadian parliament, has been proved to be the lawful heir of the late Earl of Stirling. The estate is now in chancery. It includes the famous Stirling castle and is very valuable.

Fong Foo Fing, a Chinaman of San Francisco, is an enthusiastic and efficient member of the Salvation Army. It is rumored that he will soon be sent to China to organize and lead an evangelistic movement of the army in that country.

Mr. James P. Reed of Pittsburg is probably the most remarkable checker player the world has produced. He is not only one of the most brilliant crossboard players, but he delights in playing, blind folded, a dozen or more games simultaneously.

Ex-Congressman Ben T. Cable of Illinois is admired by the restaurant men of Washington for his skill with the stewpan. "Cable could make $100 a week as a chef in any first class hotel in the country," said one of these appreciative critics the other day.

The archbishop of Canterbury appears to belong to that large class of intelligent ignorant Englishmen who are not just sure whether the western continent is within the pale of civilization or not. In a recent letter he speaks of the desire for Christian unity "at home and abroad and in America."

Mr. Erskine, the sergeant-at-arms of the house of commons, has never yet been detected with the shadow of a smile on his countenance, even when the whole chamber, including the speaker and the officials at the table, have been convulsed with laughter at the witticism of some popular orator.

BLOOMERS.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage announces that "bloomers when modestly worn are all right."

People who wear bloomers do not wear them because they are short of clothes.—Auburn Advertiser.

A Topeka newspaper alleges that preparations are making in that town for a wedding at which the bride will wear bloomers. She is said to be an exceedingly emancipated type of the new woman.

It is hardly necessary to say that the Boston girl who is riding around the world on a bicycle, and who during her tour has received 500 proposals of marriage, does not wear bloomers.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

With her usual audacity Chicago has decided that woman can wear bloomers if she wants to. As women have known this for some years, however, the Chicago decision isn't likely to immediately revolutionize the prevailing style of women's dress.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

It took a colored woman to brave the somewhat brusque public opinion of Tucson, A. T., in being the introducer of bicycle bloomers in that town. Her white sisters had the bloomers, but not the courage, as was proved by their following the colored wheelwoman's example the very next day.

RIVAL CITIES.

It's a study to hear New York call the Harlem canal a new arm of the sea and then twist round the arm to pat itself on the back.—Philadelphia Times.

Chicago's census estimator has made another guess, but as he puts the population of the city at less than 1,700,000 we guess he was only fooling.—New York Press.

In St. Louis they are dropping city employees from the pay rolls for not voting. In Chicago they used to be dropped if they did not vote several times the same day. St. Louis always was behind.—Chicago Dispatch.

If New York's excise law is unjust, President Roosevelt has taken the quickest means of having it corrected by enforcing it. Boston, however, has got along very well for years with the law that is quite as strict.—Boston Globe.

SPORTY JEWELRY.

A silver hat on a steering wheel signifies the yachtman's pin.

The yachting belt buckle is a taking novelty of the season.

A man astride his wheel is perfectly reproduced in gold in a scarfpin for the bicycler.

Horse racing, hunting and marine views are depicted with an exactness on objects in silver such as no other season has shown.

Gold stick and scarfpins suggest all sorts of sports. An oar, for example, is used as the pin, and across the paddle is a miniature birch bark canoe or racing shell.

Gold tennis rackets and crossed golf sticks, the Manhattan diamond, the New York Athletic club's winged foot, are reproduced in rubies, garnets and diamonds for the ornamentation of the summer scarf. —Jewelers' Circular.

GREAT MEN AS LOVERS.

Bismarck and Napoleon Were Both Impetuous Wooers.

Bismarck was not in his younger days devoid of the Napoleonic art of writing love letters. He was an energetic wooer, whose stern will bore down the opposition of the parents of his beloved.

The lady was the daughter of Heinrich von Puttkamer, a rich Nether-Pomeranian landlord. Her parents were very unwilling to allow her to wed young Bismarck, who in those days showed more signs of being a mere beer guzzling and meat destroying giant like his great-grandfather, whom he so much resembled, than the first statesman of the continent.

For Bismarck was a sad dog as a young man. He liked everything big—big pipes, big dogs, big steins of beer, big carousals, especially the latter—and was considered no fit match for the daughter of a pious house. Not the least of his offenses was the record of over 30 duels fought in his student days, for he was a famous swordsman as well as shot.

Princess Bismarck probably next to the chancellor's mother it was who made him a great man. She had a serious view of life, a quick wit and plenty of intelligence.

In his correspondence Bismarck addresses his wife as "My Heart" or "My Beloved Heart." He sends her jasmine from Peterhof, heatherbells from Bordeaux and edelweiss from Gastein. He reminded her on the sixteenth anniversary of their wedding that it was she who "brought sunshine into his bachelor life."

Bismarck's declaration of love was made upon a garden seat in the grounds of the ruined castle of Harzburg, once the seat of Henry IV, who went to Canossa, and on that precise spot now stands the monument with the inscription, "Nach Canossa gehen wir nicht."

Napoleon's love letters, to judge from one among the many which have been preserved, were as fine as the dispatches with which he soon began to electrify his soldiers and all France.

"I awaken full of thee," he wrote to Josephine; "thy portrait and yester eve's intoxicating charm have left my senses no repose. Sweet and matchless Josephine, how strange your influence upon my heart! Are you angry? Do I see you sad? Are you uneasy? * * * My soul is moved with grief, and there is no rest for your friend, but is there, then, more when, yielding to an overmastering desire, I draw from your lips, your heart, a flame which consumes me? Ah, this very night I knew your portrait was not you! Thou leavest at noon. Three hours more and I shall see thee again. Meantime, mio dolce amor, a thousand kisses, but give me none, for they set me all afire."—Philadelphia Record.

BIRDS AS BAROMETERS.

A Well Known Writer Who Holds That They Are Not Weatherwise.

In his charming book, "Recent Rambles," Dr. Charles C. Abbott gives some little attention to the question whether birds can realize the coming of a storm so far in advance of its actual appearance as to serve observant man as a reliable barometer. Although this has been popularly believed for centuries, Dr. Abbott thinks that it has no basis in fact and voices his opinion in these words:

"It needs but a short ramble in the woods and fields after a summer shower to see how painfully destructive are moderate wind and rain when they rush across the country hand in hand. There is no more touching sight in all nature than the lowly murmured plaint of nest birds as they contemplate, after a shower, their ruined home and drowned fledglings.

"To credit a bird with weather wisdom and yet with no power to guard against probable danger is to assume that it leads the terrible life of one in constant fear—a mental condition the bird's daily life flatly contradicts. Never does the world look brighter than a few hours before some great change. Never are the birds more merry, mammals more full of play; yet the impending storm means mischief that to some extent might be averted had these happy creatures but an inkling of what was coming."

Five Miles Up to a Snowstorm.

There is little to suggest a snowstorm in the appearance of the aerial curls and feathers that are named by meteorologists cirrus clouds. But Dr. A. Benson during a lofty balloon voyage in Germany passed through a cirrus cloud at a height exceeding five miles and a half and found that it consisted of small but perfectly formed flakes of snow. It was a little snowstorm floating high in the sky. If it had descended earthward, it would have been turned into mist or rain.

During this voyage, which was one of the most extraordinary balloon trips on record, Dr. Benson attained a height of very nearly six miles. He would undoubtedly have lost consciousness—as Mr. Glaisher did in his still loftier ascent many years ago—if he had not resorted to an expedient which reminds one of the ingenious devices of some of Jules Verne's extraordinary heroes.

Dr. Benson carried with him bags of oxygen and breathed this gas, mingled with air, after he had attained a height where the atmosphere was too light for comfortable respiration. He found that above 26,000 feet he could not dispense with the use of oxygen from his bags.

The temperature at the highest point that he attained, 31,496 feet, was about 54 degrees F. below zero. If at this time he had floated over the world's loftiest mountain, Mount Everest in the Himalayas, he would have been nearly 2,500 feet above the highest point of that tremendous peak. —Youth's Companion.

Half Price.

It is not without cause that the term "hard headed" has so often been applied to the residents of rural districts in New England. Not long ago a dusty, tired looking man presented himself at the desk in the one hotel of a New England town and said he wanted a room till 6 o'clock the next morning.

"I've eat my supper, and I shall be off before breakfast," he said gravely to the clerk. "Now, what would be your lowest price for a room to sleep in?"

"Fifty cents, if you leave at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning," was the reply.

"Well, now, wouldn't a quarter make it jest about right, then?" said the wayfarer, producing a battered 25 cent piece. "You see, I'm all excited up travelin, and I don't expect to sleep more'n half the time I'm in there!"—Youth's Companion.

Large Teeth.

Men of great resolution have frequently rather large teeth, with a development of the jawbone in the center amounting to a projection and producing a noticeable fullness there. This characteristic is increased in the subjects who combine it with straight and rather long eyebrows. Arching eyebrows are always a sign of a more easily moved nature.—New York City Times.

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."

She Snapped Up at Him, but He Had His Revenge Later.

The line of people waiting to cash money orders at the postoffice was long and growing longer, and the late comers were suffering from the long period of standing.

Far back at the last end of the line a man glanced casually over the shoulder of the woman in front of him and saw that the order she carried open in her hand was not drawn upon the postoffice at all, but upon a prominent express company.

"Excuse me, madam," he said, good naturedly, thinking to spare her further waiting. "Excuse me, but you have come to the wrong place; "you must cash that order at the office of the —— Express company."

"Mind your own business," she snapped back, turning her head to glare fiercely at him. "What right have you to read my papers? I guess I know a postoffice order when I see one, and, anyway, my son told me he should send the money to the postoffice. I'll thank you to look after your own affairs and let mine alone."

The good natured man was mortified at the reception of his well meant suggestion, and he made no further effort to explain her mistake to her, but he could not help smiling a little when, after another 20 minutes' wait, she reached the window and the clerk, giving a hasty glance at the paper, remarked briefly: "Wrong place, madam. Go to the express company."

The woman tried to argue the question, but was told to pass on and she stepped from the line intently reading the much discussed order. When the good natured man had finished his own business and was walking quickly down the corridor, he was stopped by a touch on his arm, and there she stood, looking deprecatingly up at him and holding out her paper.

"Where did you say I should go to get this cashed?" she asked, a trifle haughtily, and his own neck stiffened immediately at the remembrance of her recent rude behavior.

"Pardon me, madam," he said quietly, "but I am minding my own business now." And lifting his hat he departed, leaving a very angry woman gazing after him.—Chicago Tribune.

ABOUT STRAWBERRIES.

The Place the Luscious Fruit Occupies In Belles Lettres.

The ancients did not know anything about the strawberry. It was not cultivated until the fifteenth century and perhaps first in England. Shakespeare was fond of it, as he was of all good things. So much is to be inferred from what he makes Closter say to the bishop of Ely in the third scene of the third act of "Richard III:"

"My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn I saw good strawberries in your garden there. I do beseech you to send for some of them."

And the bishop, undoubtedly pleased at the compliment to his garden, replied:

"Marry, and I will, my lord, with all my heart."

In "Henry V" there is an interesting suggestion as to how they were cultivated in the early day, as he makes the bishop say:

"The strawberry grows underneath the nettle, and wholesome berries thrive and ripen best neighbored by fruit of baser quality."

Old Izaak Walton, most genial of spirits, author of the "Complete Angler; or, The Contemplative Man's Recreation," who, when he retired from business with a competency, "lived mostly in the families of eminent clergymen of England, of whom he was much beloved"—he, too, was fond of the glorious berry, for did he not preserve the saying of Dr. Boteler that "doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did?"

What did Horace Walpole do with the $20,000 a year he derived from the sinecure offices which his affectionate father bestowed on him? He spent it in building the Gothic mansion which he called Strawberry Hill.—Pittsburg Times.

A Pleasant Surprise.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich writes very little nowadays, but when he puts his pen to paper the result has a value. It might be said that New England has no living author of whom she is prouder than Mr. Aldrich. His personal popularity fully keeps up with his literary reputation. He has no small vanities, and he is a man of the world as well as a man of letters.

During a visit to England upon one occasion Mr. Aldrich was the guest of William Black, with a number of other well known people. An English journalist of some distinction, who had no time to keep in touch with the personality of poets, met Mr. Aldrich, and they became excellent friends. They went on long shooting expeditions together and found each other more than good companions. The last night of their stay came, and after dinner Mr. Black made a little speech, in which he spoke of Mr. Aldrich's poetry in a graceful fashion. The London journalist gave a gasp and looked at Mr. Aldrich, who rose to make a response as if he had never seen him before. As the poet sat down he leaned over him.

"Say, Aldrich, are you the man who writes books?"

"Yes," Mr. Aldrich said. "I am glad you didn't know, for I was sure you liked me for myself."—Munsey's Magazine.

Why Does Ivy Cling to Liquor?

There must be something in the air of a liquor saloon very conducive to the growth of ivies. A New York paper notes the prevalence and the luxuriance of these plants in the German quarter, where nearly every saloon and cafe has its potted ivy growing in the windows. It is supposed the twining, clinging parasite affords a screen from the inquisitive passerby; but, however this may be, the greenery is pleasant to see. A handsome specimen of potted ivy for years has filled the window of a saloon on Tremont street, where the undeceiving freshness of its waxen leaves has been greatly admired by even the most abstemious portion of the public. Owing perhaps to this adoption the once popular English ivy's decorative place in houses is now filled by branching palms and towering rubber trees.—Chicago Herald.

Insisted on Politeness.

"It was this way. He came up to me and shook his fist under my nose and said I had to fight." "And you did?" "Of course I didn't. Do you suppose there is a man on earth who could get me to do anything by saying I had to do it? Any man who expects me to fight has to say 'please.'"—Washington Star.

Over one-half of the Italians, Poles and Russians who have come to the United States to find a home have settled in our large cities. Nearly one-half of the Irish have done likewise.

Formosa is a Portuguese word signifying "beautiful country."

SHY'S INDIAN FIGHT.

HE STOOD OFF SEVENTEEN APACHES WITH HIS RIFLE.

A Single Handed Contest With One of Geronimo's Bands of Marauders—It Lasted All One Afternoon and Put to Blush Long Haired Fighters' Stories.

He was standing on the station platform at Las Vegas waiting to take the southward bound train—a quiet, businesslike man, evidently a ranchman or miner. A resident of the town called the attention of a tourist to him and said:

"That's John Shy. Never heard of him? John T. Shy of Deming, manager of the Missouri-Florida Cattle company? Talk about your long haired Indian fighters! They ain't in it with him. That man single handed fought and stood off 17 Apaches all one afternoon. It was ten years ago when Chief Geronimo was on the warpath and was making things warm for ranchmen and prospectors in southern New Mexico and Arizona. John Shy at that time, the same as now, was the manager of the cattle company, whose range lies about the Florida mountains, 20 miles south of Deming. With his wife and little son he resided upon the ranch in a neat frame house. In a cottage close by lived Mr. and Mrs. Yeager from Missouri. Mr. Yeager was one of the owners of the cattle outfit.

"On a bright autumn morning in 1885 Mr. and Mrs. Yeager drove to Deming in their carriage. There they made some purchases, called on friends in town, and in the afternoon started for home. It was the last time they were seen alive by their friends. Meantime at the ranch John Shy, who had been hunting strayed stock out on the range, came back to his house at noon, played with his boy while dinner was preparing, and then the family sat down at the table.

"Something darkened the window, and Mrs. Shy screamed. An Apache stood just outside in the act of aiming a gun at her husband. As John Shy sprang for his rifle the Indian fired, missing him. The yells of a band of Indians and the trampling of hoofs outside came simultaneously with the bursting upward of flames and smoke, showing that the house had been fired. Back of the house was a hillside thickly wooded with a low growth of pinon and scrub oak. Out through the back door the inmates broke for the hillside, the husband covering their retreat with his rifle. Before they could gain a place of shelter an Apache bullet wounded the boy. Dropping behind a bowlder, John Shy told his wife and boy to secrete themselves in the thicket in the rear and then gave battle to the Indians.

"It was a mounted band of 17 Apaches that he had to deal with. While some of them fired upon him from a distance, others dismounted and crept as near him as they dared, taking advantage of every object and inequality of ground to shelter their approach. They were well armed and every time he showed his head it brought a rain of bullets about him. While the Indians nearest him kept up their firing to compel him to remain closely under cover, the mounted ones suddenly charged upon him. Peering from behind his sheltering rock, John Shy saw ten Apaches riding at top speed toward him, not 100 yards away. Without heeding the bullets from the enemies in concealment about him, he rose on one knee, and, steadying his elbow upon the bowlder, worked his repeating rifle with the skill that comes from coolness and a lifetime practice. His first shot dropped one of the ponies flat, at his second a warrior rolled to the ground under his horse's belly, and at his fourth or fifth shot another warrior dropped his gun and clutched at his elbow. That was enough for the red riders, who came no farther, but picking up the fallen Indian from the ground circled back and got away out of range as fast as they could.

"Presently the Indians charged again, but this time they had learned to respect John Shy's rifle and did not venture so near as before. They circled back, and, after that, a few of them remained with the ponies while the others dismounted and joined those who were attacking him from concealment. All the characteristic skulking and stratagems of the Apaches were employed in the attempt to kill this lone white man. Some of the warriors crept round to the hillside so as to attack him on the flank and rear, which compelled him to leave the bowlder and crawl back into the thicket behind him. Here the Indians were loath to follow him, not liking the notion of coming to close quarters with a man who had shown such nerve and readiness in the use of his rifle. Somewhere among the scrub oak and pinon he knew his wife and boy were hiding, but he did not dare call to them, as every sound or movement made in the thicket brought a volley from the Indians aimed at the spot.

"A cowboy riding by at a distance saw the burning house and heard the sound of firing at the Missouri-Florida ranch. He set spurs to his horse and rode into Deming. A volunteer party was quickly mustered. Half way to the ranch they came upon the first evidences of the Apaches' work. The carriage of the Yeagers, who had left Deming that afternoon, lay overturned beside the trail, and near it was stretched Mr. Yeager, shot to death and mutilated. Farther along they found the body of Mrs. Yeager.

"Hastening on through the gathering darkness, the rescuing party drew near the ranch. A frightened, disheveled woman came hurrying along the trail to meet them. It was Mrs. Shy, who, the sound of the firing having long since died away, had crept from the thicket, laid her wounded boy near the embers of the house, thrown over him her calico dress to shield him from the frosty air and now was on her way to Deming for help. For dread that Indians might still be lurking near she had not dared call out for her husband, who she feared was killed. She turned and went back to the ranch with the rescuers, who with calls and signal shots set out to find John Shy. At last their voices reached him and were understood. He appeared from the bushes at the head of the creek, deeply anxious as to the fate of his wife and boy.

"The house burned by the Apaches has never been rebuilt, and the family now live on a ranch several miles away."—Las Vegas Cor. New York Sun.

Counties Named For Presidents.

The personal names bestowed upon the various counties of the United States are, of course, no test of the popularity of such personages, but a review of them is interesting nevertheless. Out of the total of over 1,000 counties 27 bear the name of Washington, 18 that of Jefferson; 21, Jackson; 17, Lincoln, and the same number each for Madison and Monroe; 12, Polk; 10, Grant; 9, Adams and Harrison, and 4 are named for each Garfield, Pierce and Van Buren.—St. Louis Republic.

NAMING JAPANESE CHILDREN.

There Are Three Methods, Two of Them Religious.

The Shinto belief is the oldest of the Japanese religions, antedating perhaps the Christian religion, and, having been obscured by Buddhism for quite a number of centuries, has been revived. The method of naming children, it seems, is quite a curious one, there being three ways in use by the followers of Shinto, the way of the gods.

One, the most obvious and the least devout, is for the father to name the child himself. The next in an ascending scale of piety is for the father to select several suitable names and then submit the choice among them to the god. The way the god shows his choice is as follows: The father brings the child to the temple, and with him slips of paper inscribed with possible names. Three or five is the usual number. The priest rolls them up separately, puts them into a bowl and after due incantation angles for them with a gohei upon a wand. (The gohei is the long zigzag of paper which is so important in ceremonies of a religious nature.)

Whichever the gohei fishes out first is the god given name the child is to bear, a convenient custom when the father is in doubt between the far eastern equivalents of Tom, Dick or Harry. This is a ceremony which takes place when the infant is a week old. It is not to be confounded with the miya mairi, which takes place a month after birth and is not our christening at all, but akin to the Hebrade presentation at the temple. For at the miya mairi the child, named some weeks before, is presented to its guardian god and formally put under his protection.

This third method of getting a name for the child is through one of the possessions or trances which are so common in the religious ceremonies of these people. The priest goes into his trance, and his assistant asks him, or rather the god through him, what is the proper name, and the god makes reply.

This method of christening one's child is reputed the most holy of the three and is only practiced by the ultra devout. Of the population of Japan about 30 per cent, it is estimated, are thus named by the gohei or the god, about 10 per cent by each.—"Occult Japan."

FIRED IN THE RAIN.

A French Duel That Was Fought From Under an Umbrella.

Why certain encounters have become celebrated and others are suffered to be almost forgotten would make a curious study. Such is the fact, however. Sometimes the duel is connected with a joke, as that of Sainte-Beuve and Dubois, when the popularity becomes more understandable.

It was at the time when Sainte-Beuve was writing in The Globe and Dubois was one of the stockholders. The latter took offense at the political tendencies which the celebrated writer was giving to the paper. "Vivacious injuries" were exchanged by pen and word of mouth, and a meeting was judged necessary.

On arriving at the meeting place Sainte-Beuve was seen to be carrying a pair of flintlock pistols of the sixteenth century, while sheltering himself under an umbrella. It was raining steadily. Sainte-Beuve continued to hold up his umbrella even to the moment when the word of "Fire!" was to be given. The witnesses protested. Sainte-Beuve insisted.

"I am willing to be killed," he said, "but I am not willing to catch a cold in the head."

They were forced to accept the condition, and the great writer shot from under his umbrella. Four balls were exchanged without result. Later on, when Sainte-Beuve had rallied to the empire of Napoleon III. while remaining faithful to "liberty of thought," he did not hesitate to defend his beliefs in the French senate. One of his colleagues, Lacaze, considered himself offended and provoked a duel. But the friend of the Princess Mathilde wittily refused to fight, except with the arm with which he was most familiar—the pen.

In recent times Paul de Cassagnac, the sharp tongued editor of the Bonapartist l'Autorite, after having proved his courage in 17 encounters, made use of the same joke when provoked by a fellow journalist who was a notoriously bad speller. He had the choice of weapons, and he chose orthography.—Boston Herald.

Signing Letters.

Somebody has been writing about the "bad form" which Americans commonly follow in the matter of signing letters. It is pointed out that in formal notes, in England, everybody still signs "your obedient servant," and that informal communications are generally signed "yours truly" or "yours sincerely." Our American fashion of signing "cordially," "faithfully," and so on, is condemned as being altogether un-English. This may be quite true without altogether putting it out of "form." And if we have not sufficient ingenuity or boldness to enable us to be original in such a matter, we certainly show our American good sense in habitually employing adverbs which mean something, like "cordially" and "faithfully." In England, it may be observed, people still "remain" at the end of their letters. It may be pleasant to know that our friends remain ours sincerely, but if their friendship amounts to anything we do not need to be assured of the remaining part with every new note received from them. And as to the "obedient servant," that is always and especially out of place in the United States, for everybody knows that we have no obedient servants in this country.—Boston Transcript.

Natural Philosophy.

A farmer walked up and down a block on Griswold street a day or two ago whistling a whistle that was apparently meant for a dog. When he had looked up and down and around for ten minutes, a newsboy came along and queried:

"Whistlin fur your dorg?"

"Yes, but I guess the critter has got too far off. I knowed he'd git lost if I brung him in."

"Your dorg hain't lost," continued the boy. "Can't nobody lose a dorg. It's you that's lost, and if you'll stand still a few minits he'll find you."

The farmer smiled at the boy's philosophy, but decided to heed it, and it wasn't five minutes before his dog turned in from Fort street and came up to him.

"Didn't I tell you?" said the boy as he moved on. "I don't make any charge fur the pinter, but next time you git lost jest take a lean agin a lamppost and gin your dorg a fair show to find you."—Detroit Free Press.

The city built by Brutus, the semimythical discoverer of Great Britain, on the site of the present London, bore the name of Troja-Nova.

Mexico is the City of Mexitli, the Mexican god of war.

SIZE OF FUTURE FARMS.

Small Farms Are Increasing Through the West, Especially In the Dairy Districts.

A great many eastern people have been deterred from entering upon farming in the west because they have been taught that one must own a large farm and have lots of agricultural machinery to make a success, and their limited means would hardly permit of all this. A prominent eastern journal goes so far as to say, "The poor man or the man with a moderate amount of money cannot hope to secure a farm anywhere in the west large enough to make it worth while to spend the best part of his life in cultivating it."

Following are some comments made in The American Cultivator on the foregoing statement:

Just at present the average eastern farmer, including market gardeners, dairymen, fruit growers and all mixed farmers, is probably better off on his 10 and 20 acres than his western brothers on their 100 acre farms, and he is making a better living. Now the conditions between the two are somewhat different, and one must study them carefully if he would get at a proper understanding of the question here propounded.

The eastern farmer is better off because he has found out from experience that ten acres are often quite enough for one man to farm, and that when a farm of this size is properly run it pays a good living. His whole life is a steady one and not a speculative one. The western man, with his hundreds of acres, gambles. He takes chances with the weather and trusts to luck. If his crop turns out well, he makes, but if the weather is against him he probably loses all and brings a mortgage upon the place. This has been the trouble with western farmers in the past, and the west is just realizing that it needs farmers now and not farming speculators. There is no such chance to make big profits in the east, and the dairymen of New York and Pennsylvania, the fruit growers of New Jersey and the Hudson river and the general market gardeners of Massachusetts settle down quietly to their farms and make them pay because it is a steady job and a sure one if properly worked.

There are plenty of indications that small farms are increasing through the west, especially in the dairy districts. Genuine farmers are now taking up the land that the speculators failed with, and they will do considerable in the next dozen years to pay mortgages. Young farmers who understand their business do not require large estates in the west, as they have been taught to believe. They will do much better to buy one-tenth the amount of land and put the rest of the money in the bank or in improvements.

Points In Corn Culture.

A bulletin from the Indiana station gives a summary of conclusions from a series of experiments in corn culture:

The best yields of corn have been produced by planting in the first third of May. Late planted corn has matured in 20 days less time, as a rule, than the early planted. Thick planting has produced higher average yields of both corn and stalks than thin planting. In very dry seasons thick planting has produced less grain, but generally a greater total yield of grain and stalks than thin planting. Plowing eight inches deep has produced slightly greater yields of corn than either shallower or deeper plowing. Rotation of crops has proved an excellent means of sustaining yields of grain and of conserving soil fertility.

A liberal application of fresh horse manure has not been fully exhausted by a dozen successive crops of corn. Fresh horse manure has produced an aggregate increase in yield of corn of about 120 bushels per acre in 12 years. Heavy dressings of manure and commercial fertilizers have not made profitable returns in yield of corn in dry seasons. Different varieties of corn show a very wide range in proportion of stalk and ear and make it easy for the stockman to select a variety that will produce a large or small percentage of grain. The cooperative test of varieties of corn indicates the undesirability of getting seed from remote localities.

Bursting of Growing Cabbage.

The bursting of growing cabbage may very easily be prevented by selecting the heads which show signs of bursting and starring the roots by pulling or cutting off some of the roots with a hoe. The pulling process is preferable. Putting both hands under the head I pull until many of the roots are loosened and then the plant is pushed over to one side. This treatment effectually stops the bursting, and not only that, but the cabbage continues to grow lustily, and I have had the gratification of seeing heads thus treated grow to double the former size and weight, and all due to this starting the roots which checked the growth enough to prevent bursting, but not enough to hinder further development. There is no excuse for allowing cabbage to burst when so effectual means are at hand to prevent it.—National Stockman.

From Far and Near.

There are many reports from the wheat growing sections of the damages done by the Hessian fly.

The experiment stations of Geneva, N. Y., and New Brunswick, N. J., have issued bulletins on the San Jose scale. The Ohio station has also issued a bulletin on the same subject.

Don't mix wood ashes and hen manure.

Rural New Yorker contends that "there is no difference as to the earliness of the different kinds of asparagus."

To keep beetles from injuring cucumber vines add enough water to some hen manure to make it thin and sprinkle the vines with it.

Many gardeners are abolishing poles for lima beans by planting only bush varieties—Henderson's, Dreer's or Thorburn for early and Burpee's for main crop.

FARM AND FIELD AND GARDEN

SHORT ROTATIONS BEST.

Seed the Land With Clover as Frequently as Possible.

In most crop rotations too many hoed and grain crops come between the clover seedings. Where winter wheat is grown, some kind of spring grain follows the hoed crop, and this in turn is followed by wheat. It is possible by liberal use of commercial fertilizers to make two grain crops grow in succession, but it must be at some damage to the clover and grass seeding that goes with them. It will pay farmers better to drop one of the grain crops, seeding with oats or barley the year after the corn or potato crop is got off, or if the land is suitable, sowing the winter grain in the fall and seeding with clover on that the next spring. This also has the advantage of seeding with timothy or other grass seed in the fall, that insuring a better catch than can be got in the spring. It is true, this grass will the first year be mostly smothered by the clover, but some of it will be in the first year's hay, and it will be more easily cured for being mixed with grass. When the clover is to be plowed under, as the market gardener will do, no mixture of grass is either needed or desired. Clover alone rots more quickly and enriches the soil more than when it is mixed with any of the grasses.

The common objection of farmers to a short rotation is that it requires too much of the land to be under the plow. They keep their land in grass, which enriches the soil very slowly, instead of growing clover. But a three year rotation, dropping one grain crop, and that only to seed clover with, is better than a four year rotation in which two exhaustive grain crops succeed each other. The hoed crop that follows the clover will pay well for enough commercial fertilizer to supplement the deficiency of barnyard manure. It is now well agreed among potato growers that large applications of mineral and nitrogenous fertilizers are better for this crop and cost no more than does the stable manure, including the hauling and spreading it on the land. Five hundred to 1,000 pounds per acre of a complete potato fertilizer do not cost so much as will the stable manure to cover the same ground.

The purchase of so much manure used on a clover sod will rapidly increase the fertility of the soil. But we believe it will pay better than it will to keep most of the farm in grass, sowing but little clover, and depend upon the stable manure that such a farm will make for increasing its fertility. What the farmer wants is to grow crops that will certainly pay for the purchased fertilizers. We think that common potatoes can be grown with profit by the use of fertilizers, provided clover is sown, and the clover and corn are fed to stock that will give a profit for feeding. The farmer need not be restricted to these crops. Others can be substituted as occasion may require, says American Cultivator. The important point is to seed the land with clover as frequently as possible, knowing that if this is done other details of the management cannot be far wrong.

Revised Agriculture.

In the ninth annual report of the Kansas state board of agriculture Secretary Coburn indicates the changes in crops and methods of handling them by the term "revised agriculture." These changes which are necessary to the agricultural prosperity of the state are to some extent embodied in the words "irrigation," "subsoiling," "alfalfa" and "sorghum." The first, irrigation, has progressed sufficiently to demonstrate that save crops can be grown every year regardless of seasonable rainfall and abundant streams by the utilization of the underground water supply on a considerable portion of the most fertile lands of the western part of the state. The pumping will in a large measure be done by windmills.

Subsoiling he regards as an efficient means of storing up in the soil for use when most needed the rainfall in those parts of the state where rainfall is now sufficient, taking the year through, but which is permitted to waste itself so as not to be available when needed.

Alfalfa in Kansas he reports as proving not only one of the most reliably productive, useful and profitable field crops known, but especially adapted to the soil conditions prevailing in those parts of the state where some of the staple crops that are better known are not always reliably productive. Similarly some of the nonsaccharine sorghums, such as Kaffir corn, Jerusalem corn and milo maize, are found to return large yields even under severely adverse conditions, furnishing superior forage and nutritious grain for live stock.

Tanks For Extracted Honey.

A correspondent of Gleanings in Bee Culture writes: "For extractors, tin is generally used, probably because lighter. For tanks, galvanized iron is much used. Last year the question of danger from galvanized iron was thoroughly discussed in Gleanings, the publishers going to the pains of having an analysis of honey made after being a long time stored in galvanized iron. The general outcome seemed to be that it was quite safe, although cases were reported in which thin sour honey had apparently a bad result. For decent honey it is probably all right."

Wind Cured Hay.

Progressive farmers are claiming that in curing hay the aim should be to dry it through the agency of the wind rather than through that of the sun. When cured through the former agency, it preserves its green color in a marked degree and also much of the aroma which renders it so palatable to the stock.

HE KNEW HOW.

Wigglesworth Had the Utmost Confidence In Himself.

"What numb things boys are nowadays!" said Mr. Wigglesworth with infinite scorn as he sat on the veranda after supper.

Over in the vacant lot the boys of the neighborhood were playing a game of baseball. Whenever a boy would fail to strike the ball, or some other boy would fail to catch it, Mr. Wigglesworth would give utterance to a snort of derision.

"I suppose they are doing the best they can," Mrs. Wigglesworth found it in her heart to say, with benevolent philosophy.

"Bah!" her husband retorted. "What's the need of a boy's fingers being all thumbs? And if he's going to hit the ball, why not hit it and be done with it? 'Twan't that way with me and the Dodley twins, I can tell ye. D' I ever tell ye 'bout that time me and Alick Dodley—there, you fool!" he cried, "that's the third ball ye've dropped in five minutes!"

"That was our Willie," Mrs. Wigglesworth said. "He's doing very well, I think, for a little fellow."

"Oh, yes," Mr. Wigglesworth answered, "ye understand it, don't ye? Quite an authority on sports, ye are! Ye'd make a good referee for a pie eating contest, ye would. First thing ye know The Sporting Gazette will be printing yer portrait on the front page, with an explanation of how ye came to marry Wigglesworth."

With this fine vein of sarcasm working out upon the odorous evening air, Mr. Wigglesworth went down the steps and crossed the street.

"What ye trying to act out here anyway?" he called to the boys, who paused in their game.

"We're playing baseball," cried his son Willie from the infield.

"Baseball nothing!" Mr. Wigglesworth retorted. "Let's look at that ball."

Willie threw it to him. Mr. Wigglesworth thrust out his arms with a stiff and awkward gesture, grabbed for the ball and got it on the ends of all his fingers at once.

"Wha'd ye do that for?" he yelled, putting one set of fingers into his mouth and the other under his arms. "Don't ye know any better than to fire a thing like that with all yer might 'fore I was ready for it? If ye don't, I'll take and learn ye soon's I get ye home."

"I—I didn't throw it hard; I just tossed it," Willie expostulated, while the other boys grinned.

"Don't ye tell me I'm a liar," shouted Mr. Wigglesworth, noticing the lively countenances of the boys. "I know more about ball playing than the whole sassy pack of ye. Me and the Dodley twins used to stand the whole town when we was boys."

"That was round ball," said the boy with two front teeth missing who occupied the pitcher's box. He was a boy of bold and lawless manner, who had been known to run away from school.

"Round ball!" answered Mr. Wigglesworth, glaring at the boy with two front teeth missing. "S'pose it was? Didn't we have to catch, and didn't we have to strike? And we did it, too, I tell ye," he said boastfully. "And then we'd throw the ball and hit the runner—patching, we called it—and that was science."

"Didn't it hurt to patch 'em, pa?" piped Willie Wigglesworth.

"Poh! What if it did?" his father said. "Besides, ye could dodge. I was the smartest dodger in the town, next to Alick Dodley. Couldn't anybody patch me scarcely."

"I bet I could," said the boy with two front teeth missing, with a confident air.

Mr. Wigglesworth tried to wither the boy with two front teeth missing by a look, but he wasn't a boy who withered that way. Then the blood of generations of Wigglesworths leaped into daring.

"Gimme that cat stick!" he exclaimed, starting forward.

"He means de bat," explained a boy with cerise hair.

Mr. Wigglesworth stood up by the home plate and sawed the air with the club they gave him.

"Let her come!" he cried, with reckless confidence.

The boy with two front teeth missing tied himself into a bowline knot, juggled the ball, suddenly straightened himself and shot the ball forward. The little white sphere, its eyes flaming, made straight for Mr. Wigglesworth's vest, and then, as that gentleman gave a scare yell and dodge, suddenly altered its course and went curving and hissing up under his right shoulder and lodged in the catcher's hands.

"Ye tried to hit me!" Mr. Wigglesworth snarled angrily. He shook his fist at the boy with two front teeth missing, who grinned.

The next ball came fair for his bat, you would say, but just as Mr. Wigglesworth raked at it the ball made a wide detour, and his bat smote the air savagely and turned him twice around.

"Why don't ye throw fair?" he growled loudly. "Why don't ye throw one I can hit?" Mr. Wigglesworth never had heard of curve pitching.

The next ball must have been shot from a cannon. It met Mr. Wigglesworth's bat and paralyzed his arms to the shoulder.

"Run, pa—run!" screamed Willie.

Mr. Wigglesworth was in a blaze of pain with the shattering force of the blow. With a whoop he started for the goal. The boy with two front teeth missing picked up the ball, which, in spite of Mr. Wigglesworth's tremendous stroke, had rolled but a few feet. Down the first base line tore the heavy Wigglesworth, puffing and blowing. An awful light slid into the eyes of the boy with two front teeth missing. He recalled the taunts, he thought of Alick Dodley, and, gritting what teeth he had left, he took aim and fired. The ball smoked through the air with fiendish accuracy, and Mr. Wigglesworth saw it coming. In moments of excessive peril great minds think rapidly. He recalled a dodging trick of his youth and stooped quickly to practice it—stooped just in season to catch the ball full in the back. Letting loose a yell of pain, he tripped and plowed down the rest of the base line on his face, and catching his vest on the base pin tore open enough of his clothes to enable him to scoop up nearly eight peeks of wet and moldy sawdust.

People who came to their windows soon afterward were amazed to see a bloody, disheveled individual wandering about the vacant lot, a bat in each hand and sawdust pouring out of him at every step. Shortly before, these people recalled, there had been 20 boys in the lot, but now the man was alone. Presently a scared woman came with tears in her eyes and led the disheveled man away.

Then they saw that it was Mr. Wigglesworth.—New York Recorder.

In the Ballroom.

Mr. Richfollo—What an exquisitely lovely creature Miss Fivesonson is!

Miss Twosensons—Y-e-s, she is remarkably well preserved.—New York Weekly.

SETTING THE DAY.

After Hearing What He Had Done She Encouraged Him.

"You look tired, dear."

The man who had given up his life to the young girl who so solicitously questioned him gazed down tenderly into the eyes uplifted so searchingly into his.

"I am a trifle tired, my darling," he said. "Our cooking class was a little longer than usual this afternoon, and it had hold upon me."

"Yes, dear," she replied sympathetically, "I have heard mother tell how wearing they were to her, and I can understand it a measure how irksome they must be. Is this all you have been doing today?"

"Oh, no!" he cried. "This morning I attended a most absorbing lecture on the care of the household, the first of a series that are to be given this season. It was so helpful."

"I can imagine so," she responded softly. "Although a subject that has never claimed my serious thought, I can appreciate just how inspiring talks of this sort must be to one so ambitious as yourself."

"Indeed, yes, and that is not all," he exclaimed enthusiastically. "I am looking up the subject of home decoration, and it is wonderful what a vast field it is. They asked me if I would prepare a paper on the use and abuse of tidies," he added modestly, "but I haven't enough confidence in myself."

"Oh, why don't you?" she cried. "I am sure you could do it, dear, and all these things will be such a help in your future life. You are a dear, good boy, and you try so hard to please me."

With an exclamation of delight her future life companion, the look of weariness on his face giving place to one of the greatest hopefulness, drew her swiftly to his arms.

"Do you think so?" he said. "Ah, my dearest, how I have toiled to hear you say those words—the first words of praise for me that have ever fallen from your lips—and now that you have spoken tell me when can I claim my reward and call you my own?"

And there was a look of intermingled satisfaction and complacency in her face as she replied:

"I think, James, dear, if you keep on in the way that you have begun, that in three or four years you will be fitted to take upon yourself the duties of a husband."—Brooklyn Life.

Obeying Orders.

Here is a good story which the boys in camp will appreciate, told last night at the Army and Navy club. It illustrates an Irishman's disposition to carry out his orders. Hugh Mc——, a son of the Emerald Isle, who had volunteered in the Sixth regiment of South Carolina infantry, was stationed on the beach of Sullivan's island with strict orders to walk between two points and to let no one pass without the countersign, and that to be communicated only in a whisper. Two hours afterward the corporal with the relief discovered by the moonlight Hugh, up to his waist in water, the tide having set in since he was posted.

"Who goes there?" "Relief." "Halt, relief. Advance, corporal, and give the countersign."

Corporal—I am not going in there to be drowned. Come out here and let me relieve you.

Hugh—Divil a bit! The leftenant toule me not to lave me post.

Corporal—Well, then, I will leave you in the water all night (going away as he spoke).

Hugh—Halt! I'll put a hole in ye if ye pass without the countersign. Them's me orders from the leftenant. (Cocking and leveling his gun.)

Corporal—Confound you! Everybody will hear it if I bawl it out to you!

Hugh—Yes, me darling, and the leftenant said it must be given in a whisper. Is with ye! Me finger's on the trigger, and me gun may go off.

The corporal had to yield to the force of the argument and wade in to the faithful sentinel, who exclaimed: "Be jabers, it's well ye've come. The bloody tide has a'most drowned me."—Washington Post.

Stammered In Both.

A young gentleman who stutters slightly has recently graduated, at a military school, of which the discipline is very strict.

During his course he has made a fine record, but on one occasion a careless error in writing bade fair to cost him a portion of his vacation. He sought the principal of the school, who, after reprimanding him anew for his carelessness, told him he must take his punishment.

"But, colonel," the boy replied, "I st-st-stammer in writing as well as in talking."

He took his vacation as usual.—Boston Budget.

A Mystery.

Employer—William, Mrs. Spriggins complains that she received only one of all the bundles she had put up here last night.

William—That's funny, sir. I wrote "Mrs. Spriggins," on one bundle and put "ditto" on each of the others.—Texas Siftings.

The True Definition.

"Papa," asked little Willie, "isn't a cynic a man who is tired of the world?"

"No, my dear; a cynic is a man of whom the world is tired."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Æsculapian Love.

Oh, bid me not, Amanda, as a student of The Lancet,
To meet you when the moon has tinged the sleeping earth with gold.
The evening is traditionally fitting, but perchance it
Would bring about bronchitis or at least a heavy cold.

And though we love each other as but few have loved before us
We need no outward token of unalterable bliss.
Leave that to those less prudent. The authorities assure us
That very often microbes are transmitted by a kiss.

Nor must you rush toward me to express your satisfaction.
It's true that fate has severed us for many a weary day,
But still excitement, as you know, accelerates the action
Of pulse and heart in really quite a prejudicial way.

I'll see you, then, at midday. Please make sure the room is heated
To sixty or to sixty-one degrees. We'll talk about the past
And how our various ailments by our doctors have been treated.
When, by the way, Amanda, were you vaccinated last?

And so we'll meet tomorrow. I will sing your favorite ballad,
For vocal exercises greatly benefit the lung,
And having lunched discreetly off a hygienic salad
We'll gaze into each other's eyes and on each other's tongue.

—St. James Gazette.

A CANOE PARADE.

Charming Festival Given by Summer Visitors at Bar Harbor.

Turning from Lenox and its environs to the far northeasterly end of our Atlantic coast line, we find on the rocky shores of Mount Desert new and elaborate examples of the rural festival. Long years ago, before that rare and charming isle had been formally adopted as the chosen resort of summer pilgrims from all parts of the continent, athletic contests, foot races and canoe races among the Passamaquoddy Indians were known to Bar Harbor. By the descendants of those Indians was aroused the interest in canoeing shown by visitors of recent times which resulted in the formation of the Canoe club, now numbering hundreds of members.

The first public parade of the club was arranged in honor of an expected visit from Matthew Arnold, who, in discussing his anticipated expedition to that Eden of the Sea, had expressed a hope that he might there find some spectacle possessing the true local color which he had failed to discover elsewhere in America. Marshaled in line, with bows toward the south, upon a fortunately glassy stretch of Frenchman's bay, near the westerly point of Bar island, gathered a number of flower wreathed canoes to perform a series of maneuvers as dexterous in execution as ingenious in the planning.

The canoe parade, repeated the following year, was followed in another season by an illuminated fete. To this midsummer night's dream nature lent herself in all graciousness. The sun had set upon a sea of opal. As the moon rose and the tide flooded the bar, people living along the shore on each side of the Eden road sat in their verandas to wait for the coming of the boats, in an atmosphere as soft and caressing as that of a June night in Venice. From the starting place at the chief landing of the village, out of darkness streaked with columns of light from the electric arcs above the town and from the lamps of a flotilla of yachts and other boats at anchor in the harbor, came silently stealing a long train of mysterious black craft tossing leashes of fire bubbles into the air or wreathed from stem to stern with multicolored lanterns. Their destination was a dwelling situated upon the shore at some distance up the bay, where the performers in these mysteries of the expedition were expected ultimately to congregate at supper. For an hour the meanderings of the fire laden boats gave delight to many watchers ashore. At last, answering the signal of dance music from the house, the cortege fell again into line and proceeded to disembark upon a floating wharf lighted by bengal fires and strung with colored lanterns. The boats, deserted by their crews, were then strung together by boatmen and towed back to the starting point, the revelers electing to return by the highways.—Mrs. Burton Harrison in Century.

Bohemian Dancing.

There were many merry and grotesque dances among the early Bohemians, although the church was often hostile. Some of them remind us of the Whitsun ales and the village festivities which had such a charming laureate in Robert Herrick. Those were indeed days when

Merrily went their tabor
And nimbly went their toes.

But gradually, owing to the spread throughout the country of religious opinions very much corresponding to those of our own Puritans, the dance became an object of spiritual censure.

It was in the sixteenth century that the thunders of the church began to be directed against it with the greatest severity. None was more forward in these attacks than the members of the Bohemian brotherhood. One chapter of our author's book is devoted to an account of these opponents. In 1526 and 1566 the diets passed laws in restraint of the excesses of dancing. But one of the greatest of its enemies was the famous Simon Lomnicky, an author who plays a conspicuous part in the Bohemian troubles at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century.

Still, for all these philippics, dances went on among the Bohemians on saints' days and holidays in the market place and around the maypole. The peasants had a hard time of it, but they still danced, just as the Polish rustics did in spite of the grievous corvee, or as even in the old times of serfdom the Russian moujik enjoyed his choroved in the evening.—Saturday Review.

A Much Puzzled Husband.

There is one married man living who was badly frightened the other night. He sent a note to his wife about 9 o'clock to say that he would not be home until late. The messenger boy when he delivered the note to the wife happened to mention that he had gone to the wrong house and had been very wrathfully treated by a man for disturbing him. The wife read the note, which was on a scrap of paper. She thought a minute. Then she said to the messenger boy:

"I'll give you a shilling if you will take the note back to my husband and tell him that story without saying that you came here at all."

The boy pocketed the money and went back to the husband with the note.

"Well, why do you bring this back?" he asked.

"Because they wouldn't take it. A man came to the door and told me if I didn't go away he would break my neck for me."

The husband did not stay out late that evening. On the contrary, he got home as fast as the underground train could take him. He looked suspiciously at his wife and said:

"I sent a note, but the boy must have taken it to the wrong house."

"I suppose so," said the wife innocently. "I haven't got it."

The man was dying to find out if anybody had called, but he was afraid to ask.—Pearson's Weekly.

Where Knowledge Counted.

"Thirty days in solitary confinement," was the sentence pronounced against Jim Webster by an Austin judge.

"Thirty days?" asked the man.

"Thirty days," was the response.

"Look heah, boss, you gib me 30 days las' winter for de same 'fense when de days was a heap shorter den dey is now. Ain't you gwine ter allow de usual discount ob de zodiacle?"

A look of intelligence appeared on the judicial face and spread all over it. The judge said, "I'll make it 20."

"Tell me dat book learning don't do a niggah no good! I gets out ten days sooner, all owing to my habin studied up de symptoms ob zodiacle," remarked Jim Webster as the constable led him off to jail.—Texas Siftings.

The mean temperature of Missouri is 55 degrees, of Illinois 52, of Iowa 46, of Kansas 53, of Arkansas 60, of Maine 48, of Texas 74.

Finland is properly Fenland, "the land of the marshes."

TO HELP MAN IN WAR

BRUTES AND BIRDS IN FUTURE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Swallows Said to Be Surer Than Pigeons as Messengers—How Elephants and Dogs Are Employed—The Goose Not So Stupid When Performing Guard Duty.

When the next European war comes it is more than probable that it will have a novel and picturesque point of military interest about it in the employment of animals, which will play quite as important a part in the campaigns in their way as the generals and soldiers. Ever since the earliest days of war—from the very beginning of things, that is—horses have, of course, been military aids of the greatest value. Now it is planned—indeed several of the European powers are actively making experiments—to draft other animals into the service, with the expectation that they will be of great help.

France, during the times of the Franco-German conflict, brought the science of carrier pigeons up to a high standard of efficiency. Then it was thought that no superior to this lithe little bird could be found as a carrier of dispatches. But the French military authorities are beginning to think differently now. Experiments have been made with the swallow, and he has proved to be swifter, surer and altogether more satisfactory. There is the greatest probability, therefore, that swallows will be part of the army equipment for the next campaign.

A new idea has sprung up in French military circles nevertheless that after all it is rather imprudent for a great army to intrust its messages, frequently of great moment, to such small birds, so subject to attacks from the great birds of prey that are continually on the outlook for such as they. It has been proposed that storks be trained for dispatch service, the theory being that the "nest instinct" in these birds, their swift, certain flight, their tremendous wing and leg power and their strength to meet any attack whatsoever in the air would render them ideal messengers of war.

The stork certainly could combat successfully any hawk and almost any eagle. Besides, his splendid strength would make it possible for a great bundle of dispatches, of a weight and size that a dozen carrier pigeons or swallows would be unable to convey, to be sent at once under one cover.

In Russia a theory a good deal like this has already been put into practice, and a number of falcons have been put into training for the Russian army dispatch service and have proved eminently satisfactory. The falcon himself is a most warlike bird and ardently resists every attack made upon him. Warsaw and Brest-Litowski, on the western frontier, have been the seats of these experiments.

As to animals pure and simple, the elephant cannon drawers in use in the British army in India are very familiar, and, from the days of the earliest British possession there, have done magnificent service. In fact, they were indispensable in the sepoy campaigns. The camels of the east are also valuable adjuncts in the battles and forced marches around desert regions because of their tremendous powers of endurance.

But it has been reserved for Germany to bring forward dogs as war animals. An exhibition of "war dogs" has recently been held in Dresden and some splendid specimens of canine warriors shown. As an attacking column these dogs will show a formidable front against the soldiery of any other nation, and as discouragers of hesitancy during the retreat of an enemy they will prove invaluable to the regiment possessing them. Brigades of dragoons and hussars will doubtless be superseded by dog platoons. The only difficulty that the German officers foresee is teaching the dogs to keep ranks until the order "Charge!" is given. Internal dissensions over bones and rations are also to be feared. Yet, at all events, there will be no difficulty in getting the newfangled warriors to advance upon the enemy in spite of shot and shell.

Even that traditionally stupid animal the goose—stupid in spite of the fact that she is reported to have saved Rome at one time—has a possibility of military glory under the new ideas. There is an authentic incident of a Bavarian regiment of light hussars, stationed at Ingolstadt, Germany, who adopted a young goose during their stay there and made it, through kindness, become so tame that it was quite the pet of the regiment. It showed its gratitude by assuming the responsibility of sentry duty and remaining faithfully in the vicinity of the sentry box each day from sunrise to sunset.

There was no need whatever for the sentry to keep careful guard or even to walk up and down, for the goose—this is a historic incident—kept her eye open, and when any one approached would set up a tremendous squawking. The sentry could go to sleep if he pleased—and indeed many of them did—yet, strange to say, no sentry during the goose's sojourn in the camp was ever caught napping or found wanting. In fact, the soldiers used to say that the goose did the best duty in the regiment.—New York World.

Skulls as Medicine.

That belief the Chinese have in the remedial qualities of substances forming a part of the human body seems to be irradicable. Thinking that Europeans still entertained the same silly ideas led as much as anything else to the Tien-tsin massacres of 25 years ago. Prehistoric man drank from a human skull, believing that the uncanny goblet had a certain potency. Not so long ago, the skull of a suicide was used in Caithness as a drinking cup for the cure of epilepsy. Even cases have been cited when superstitious people within the last 30 years have dug up bodies, so as to possess themselves of skulls for the same purpose.

As late as 1678, in the official pharmacopoeia of the London College of Physicians, mention is made "of the skull of a man who had died a violent death." For centuries in the past, for the manufacture of certain quack nostrums, notably ointment, ground skulls were used. The medical books of Nuremberg of 200 years ago always cite mumia—or the embalmed flesh of mummies—as a sovereign cure for certain diseases. The Egyptian mummy was a specific for one malady, the Teneriffe mummy for another.—New York Times.

The south central states have a slightly larger foreign population than the south Atlantic. The proportion of foreign to native born is 2.99 per cent.

Understanding the spirit of our institutions to aim at the elevation of men, I am opposed to whatever tends to degrade them.—Lincoln.

Nicaragua was thus named in honor of a chief named Nicaro.

A Winner.

The usual little game of poker was running at Schweinmagen's, and the players were all betting very freely. An unusually large jack pot was in the center of the table, and as the cards were being dealt old Schweinmagen remarked:

"Vell, shentlemans, I guess I win dis bot."

It was duly opened, and there was a raise or two all the way round. Schweinmagen drew one card, another player drew two, and two stood pat. The betting was brisk, and every time it came around to Schweinmagen he raised. Suddenly his 4-year-old boy exclaimed:

"Oh, look! Papa's got four cards all alike!"

"Shut up your mout'!" roared Schweinmagen, but it was too late. None of the other players would call his last raise. Schweinmagen took the boy up stairs. He returned in five minutes red in the face and resumed the game with the remark:

"You pet I shpank dat poy goot."

Half an hour later when all were trying to win a big pot Schweinmagen's 6-year-old girl exclaimed:

"Papa has got four cards all just alike."

Again every one dropped their hands. Schweinmagen pocketed the cash, and the 6-year-old was led up stairs.

When a few minutes later the grocer's 8-year-old son said, "Papa has got four all alike," one of the players studied his hand an unusually long time, scratched his head, studied the grocer's face and then called.

"What have you got?" he demanded.

"What haf you got?"

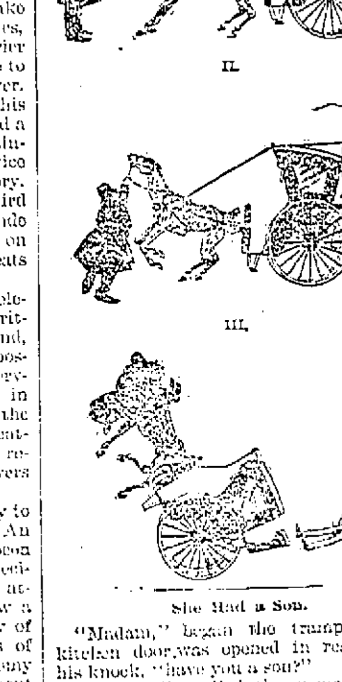
"I called. Show down your hand."

Schweinmagen spread out a pair of deuces. The grocer didn't take the boy up stairs, but whipped him on the spot for lying.

"Dot poy might haf fooled some of you shentlemans," he explained.—San Francisco Post.

At the Crossing.

I. II. III.



She Had a Son.

"Madam," began the tramp as the kitchen door was opened in response to his knock, "have you a son?"

"Yes, sir," replied the woman as she looked him over.

"Is he among strangers, may I ask?"

"He is."

"Ah! You can appreciate my position! Who knows but what your son is a wanderer o'er the face of the earth tonight—hungry, ragged and compelled to beg for his bread. Have you heard from him lately?"

"Yes, sir. My son is no wanderer, and he gets three square meals a day and wears pretty good clothes."

"Then he has a steady job?"

"He has, sir. He'd like to wander, but he can't. He's in the workhouse on a six months' sentence and has over three months yet to serve. Did you want anything?"

"Why, ma'am—why, considering the circumstances"—

"You won't ask for anything?"

"No, ma'am, I won't. If your son was a wanderer—hungry, ragged and hopeless—I would modestly ask for a bite to eat, but seeing—but seeing"—

"That he can't wander."

"Yes'm—that he can't wander and has a good job of it, I'll try the next house and let you off. Afternoon, ma'am. Hope your wanderless son will stick right to it and come out as fat as a fall pig."—Detroit Free Press.

Over the Phone.

"Ah, Mamie, is that you?"

"Yes, I'm here, George! Why did you call me up? You only left the house at 8 this morning."

"I've got some awfully good news. I want you to run up to Milwaukee with me this evening and get married."

"Why, in the name of goodness, are you in such a hurry about it?"

"Two justices of the peace in that city have cut marriage fees slick in the middle!"

"That's all right as far as it goes, but I don't see there's been any dropping off in the divorce lawyer's charges."—Chicago Dispatch.

It Made Him Tired.

"Fellows do get a little lazy in the government service," said the lean man with the yellow vest, "but I do think that the man who complained when pay day was changed from once every quarter to once every month rather overdid the thing."

"What was the kicking about?" asked the fat man.

"Said it made him tired to draw his salary so often."—Cincinnati Tribune.

A Youthful Reminder.

Little Billy was told: "Never ask for anything at the table. Little boys should wait until they are served." The other day little Billy was forgotten in the distribution and was not served at all. What could he do? Presently, after reflecting seriously, he asked, "Mamma, when little boys starve to death, do they go to heaven?"—London Weekly Telegraph.

The Impossible.

New Boarder—This dinner is abominable—not half cooked.

Landlord—I have told the cook for years that she is no cook.

New Boarder—Why don't you discharge her?

Landlord—I can't; she's my wife.—Tit-Bits.

THE TEACHER CHEWED GUM.

Other Methods Had Failed to Break Up an Epidemic Among the Pupils.

Last winter a West Side grammar school suffered an epidemic of gum chewing. The disease manifested itself in mild form at first, and the teachers thought they had stamped it out by the time honored method of compelling the children to throw the gum out of the window. Just as the teachers began to congratulate themselves on their success the disease all at once broke out again in violent form. It is comparatively easy to deal with one culprit, but when there are 35 lawbreakers among 40 pupils the situation becomes delicate and requires a high degree of diplomacy. Some of the teachers tried despotism, with nothing to back it up, others ridicule and sarcasm, another arbitration. With the latter the compromise consisted in giving permission to leave the gum in the cloakroom. So each girl put her hat on her own particular hook and stuck her gum on the wall above it, and her rights were respected.

But one day one of the boys who was sent to stand in the cloakroom made a collection of wads of gum, and the girls were bereft. After that they brought their gum into the schoolroom and stuck it on the ink wells. Having the tempting morsels under their eyes all day long was too much to be resisted, and they soon relapsed into a more hopeless state than before. In another room the gum chewing had gone on uninterruptedly for a couple of weeks, the teacher apparently taking no notice of it. This was all the more astonishing because she was a strict disciplinarian.

One morning when the class was called to order the teacher was sitting on the platform as usual, but with the absent minded, vacuous expression characteristic of the confirmed gum chewer on her face. She was chewing gum with variations—all the variations she had seen in the schoolroom. She kept this up the whole day, laying her gum aside with a sigh of regret when she had to hear a class recite and putting it into her mouth again as soon as the lesson was finished. Not a word was said about it. The pupils looked at each other in silent amazement, but never smiled. At noon they discussed the matter among themselves. In the afternoon some of them appeared without their gum. They watched the teacher, and it gradually dawned upon them that she was giving them an object lesson. Did they look like that? The next morning there was no gum in the schoolroom, but the teacher asked the pupils to spare her as much as possible from talking—her jaws were tired.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Dog Worship In France.

A new religion has sprung up in France—that of dog worship. These darling pets of smart women have a charming time of it when they are not being vivisected by brutal scientific men, as is often the case, for pet dogs, like refined people, are peculiarly sensitive, their nerves as well as their tastes being ultra developed. The prized favorite of his doting mistress is armed at all points. He has his own tailor, who provides him with a variety of clothes, of which the fashion changes monthly. He has winter coats, summer wraps, mackintoshes, comforters, pocket handkerchiefs, even respirators. Dogs have been trained to eat their dinner off a tablecloth and to carry a sunshade over their devoted heads. False teeth, too, can be provided, and dentists are found specially prepared to minister to the canine race.

And with all this luxury the charm of the dog's company will be destroyed. Artificial and civilized, he will differ nowise from men, and we all have experienced the value of a dog who is our friend, who is funny and naughty and mischievous and frolicsome and faithful and undiscriminating, who loves us when we are unjust as well as when we are good, who bears no malice, and never philosophizes, and lives only for pleasure and to have a good time, innocently expecting us to share it with him and looking to us confidently for sympathy—"that dumb, inarticulate ecstasy," as Mrs. Browning says, "which is so affecting—love without speech." Dogs must be pagans frank and free; therein lies their worth as companions for men.—London Graphic.

Plant Growth In Winter.

Plant life is not dormant during the winter when the thermometer is below freezing point, as any observer of vegetation in winter may note for himself. The flowering buds of the red maple, the dogwoods, willows and many other plants, scarcely discernible in the axils at the fall of the leaf, become so large by spring as to be ready to burst on "a moment's notice," and this though the thermometer may have been continuously near zero. Observers in the Alpine regions of Europe have noted that gentians and similar plants will grow and even flower under the snow which has enveloped them the whole winter through, thawing out by their own internal heat little chambers in the protecting snow. And the same is recorded of the American snow plant, the Sierra Nevada's Sarcodes sanguinea. It is often found in full bloom when the snow melts away from it and indeed derives its common name from this fact. It would thus appear that before the laws which determine the behavior of plants can be fully developed the physiological conditions of plant life will have to be more carefully studied and perhaps more weight given to the plant's own internal powers than the mere conditions of environment.—Independent.

Other Way Around.

It is told in a recent book of law anecdotes that a member of the Boston bar, meeting one day Judge Lord, an able and conscientious judge, said to him:

"I see, judge, that the supreme court has overruled you in the case of —— versus ——, but you need feel no concern about your reputation."

"No," answered the judge, "I don't. I am only concerned about the reputation of the supreme court."

Bath Money.

Among the Turks bath money forms an item in every marriage contract, the husband engaging to allow his wife a certain sum for bathing purposes. If it be withheld, she has only to go before the cadi and turn her slipper upside down. If the complaint be not then redressed, it is ground for divorce.

An ingenious Scotchman has devised a thread spinning apparatus that is operated by two trained mice. In driving the little mill with their paws the animals daily perform work equivalent to traveling a distance of 10½ miles.

A satisfactory epitaph for the average man would read about as follows: "He might have done worse."—Albany Argus.

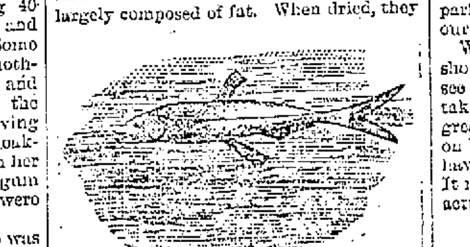
An excellent gas has been made from rosin.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP

CANDLEFISH.

These Supply Artificial Light to the Alaskans, Who Also Eat Them.

The eulachons, or candlefish, which belong to the smelt family, have long been known to the natives of Alaska. They are largely composed of fat. When dried, they



THE CURIOUS CANDLEFISH.

are stored away and used as candles during the long winter. After the Alaskan has had his dinner he takes out a dried fish, sticks the tail in a crack of the table and touches a match to the nose. Then the fish burns with a bright and steady glimmer, and if unusually large may burn for an hour or more before it sputters out. The Alaskans also use these fish at their rude religious ceremonies. Rows of candlefish are stuck in a board with their heads upward. Before the ceremony an old man lights the fish. They burn like a row of candles and throw a weird light over the congregation at their devotions.

These fish are so common in the waters of Alaska that the natives scoop them up with a board. A large plank like a paddle is studded with nails, and an Indian standing on the shore or in a boat sweeps it through the water, gathering in great numbers of these natural candles when the shoal is thick.

Another advantage about these candlefish is that if they are not available as candles they may be eaten, and they also make an excellent substitute for cod liver oil. They are so full of fat as to be almost transparent.

Candlefish resemble the smelt in form, but with weaker dentition and smaller scales, and they are of dusky coloration, growing to nearly a foot in length. In the springtime immense shoals of these fish are to be met with along the whole northwest coast of America, and they ascend all the rivers north of the Columbia to spawn. The natives of British Columbia call the eulachon the panfish and use it as a candle by inserting in it the pith of a rush or a strip of bark as wick.

Another species is the Anaplopoma fimbria, which resembles the pollock and attains a length of 20 inches and a weight of five pounds. Such a candle would burn for several nights. This larger species is also called the black candlefish, the horse mackerel and the beshow, says the New York World, authority for the foregoing.

The Earliest Cuckoo Song.

It is told that the very earliest cuckoo song dates back to the reign of Henry III (1207-72), and it is worthy of note that the music to which it was sung has also been preserved along with it. The words and thought are far more pleasing and poetic than those of the crude but much lauded "Ode to the Cuckoo" of Logan or Bruce, whichever of them wrote it, even in their modernized form, as they are given in Harting's "Ornithology of Shakespeare:"

Summer is come in.
Loud sing, cuckoo.
The seed groweth, and the mead bloweth,
And the wood shoots now.
Sing, cuckoo.
The ewe bleats after the lamb,
The cow lows after the calf,
The bullock starts, the buck verts—
Merrily sing, cuckoo,
Well singest thou, cuckoo,
Mayest thou never cease.

What's In a Name?

There are queer names of postoffices in the United States: Red Dog, Cal.; You Bet, Cal.; Yuba Dam, Cal.; Dog Tooth, Ills.; Flea Hill, N. C.; Bobtown, Pa.; Bug Hill, N. C.; Chewtown, Pa.; Cat Skin, Ky.; Fiddletown, Cal.; Fussville, Wis.; Daddy's Creek, Tenn.; Calfkiller, Tenn.; Big Foot, Ind.; Calliope, Ia.; Little Wild Cat, W. Va.; Prettyman, Ills.; Young Blood, Ills.; Young Womanstown, Pa.; Whisky Town, Cal.; Ty Ty, Ga.; Big Neck, Ills.; Black Jack, Miss.; Bliss, Wyoming county, N. Y.; Fly Mountain, Ulster county, N. Y., and Bird-in-Hand, Pa.

We read also that "Thomas Lawless is in a St. Louis hospital on account of a battering he got while trying to save a young girl from insult by a couple of rowdies, and James Thoroughgood has been sentenced to death in Delaware for felony."

Drinking Sentiments.

"Here's hoping" is the term employed by a lazy man. You can suppose him to be hoping anything that is good and nice. "Here's looking at you" is derived from an old English custom in alehouses. The ale mugs then as now had glass bottoms, through which the drinker could survey his companions when he had drunk the ale. "No heeltaps" is an expression used by ardent young men, very often by college students, proud of their convivial powers.

Concerning Women.

Butchering isn't a very nice business, and yet, according to the last census bulletin, there are 129 women out of 105,442 butchers. There were 24 women hostlers out of 54,029 and 4 locomotive engineers and firemen out of 79,459. Only one woman pilot appears in the list of 4,266, while as undertakers women make a much better showing, there being 83 women undertakers out of 9,000.

American Colleges.

Harvard college was founded in 1636 by a vote passed at an adjourned meeting (Oct. 28, old style) of the general court of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, which convened on Sept. 8 of that year. Next to Harvard the oldest college was that of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, the capital of Virginia. Yale college, in New Haven, was the third in age, says an exchange.

The Spread of the English Language.

Gladstone computes that the habitual speakers of the English language have increased from 15,000,000 to 105,000,000 during the last 100 years, and that they will number 120,000,000 by the end of the year 1900. At that rate of increase, which is sevenfold each century, such speakers will include not less than 840,000,000 by the end of the year 2000.

ON GROWING OLD.

Not Everybody Knows How to Do It With Much Grace.

Growing old is not a pleasant experience, we are obliged to confess. It comes like a shock to us when we first wake up to the reality. We wonder how long it may have been since others have noticed and commented upon it.

When some friend invites us to "a grandmothers' tea," with the apology, "I knew you had grandchildren," we are aroused to the consciousness that perhaps we do not see ourselves as others see us. We are constrained to take our bearings by comparing and contrasting our feelings and our experiences with our younger friends.

We rebel inwardly, even though we should "die and make no sign," when we see ourselves set aside and younger ones taking our places. We know there is a great deal said and written about furrows on beautiful brows, wrinkled hands that have done life's duties well, and all that. It may sound very well on paper, but the actual facts are cold and hard ones, for

We know that something sweet
Followed youth with flying feet,
And it never comes again.

We are told that gray hairs and wrinkles count for nothing so long as the heart is young and as long as we keep in touch any sympathy with youth and life's interests and occurrences. But few and far between are the voyagers on the ocean of time who have sailed through unruffled seas. For the many the billows have been high, the waters deep and the current swift, and even if after storm comes calm the mariner is weather beaten and the journey has left its impress.

When we find our minds continually running backward instead of forward in anticipation of pleasures and honors that never come, we may safely conclude that we have reached the hilltop and henceforth the journey lies down hill.

One of the hardest things in life is to submit to the inevitable and to learn to let go. Often it is through a discipline that is heart breaking that we do learn how. All our lives we have seen the children of others grow up and go out into the world and have thought of it as one of those "inevitables," but when our own nestlings spread their wings and take flight from the parent nest—ah, then we know! We never had realized that some day ours would no longer need or want our help, that they were stronger even than us.

We can only cover our longing and our loneliness with a cheerful exterior and feel hopeful that they may still be able to sing though we may never hear them.

Then, too, we see our cherished delusions one after another vanish into the air. Once we believed they were facts, but as they no longer comfort or amuse us, we are constrained to believe that they were only fancies or creatures of our imagination. What was truth yesterday is falsehood tomorrow. As we move onward every day's experience and revelation shatter our faith in something or some one. All along the way there are milestones that mark betrayals and disappointments, and other stones, too, underneath which are dear friends and companions, who in the beginning started with us cheerfully and confidently. They have wearied with "the march of life" and laid them down to rest.

But our experience is only the common one. We had our roses and our May, and in the natural order of things sooner or later must enter upon December.

Joy made us glad; let sorrow find us true;
God blessed our roses; he will bless our rue.

—Omaha Bee.

Birds' Tongues.

Some fresh information about the tongues of birds has recently been gathered by a German naturalist. Many people suppose that woodpeckers use their sharp pointed tongues as darts with which to transfix their prey. It is true that the woodpecker, like the humming bird, can dart out its tongue with astonishing rapidity, and that its mouth is furnished with an elaborate mechanism for this purpose, yet investigation shows that the object of this swift motion is only to catch the prey, not to pierce it. For the purpose of holding the captured victim the woodpecker's tongue is furnished with a sticky secretion.

Considering its powers of imitating speech it is not surprising to learn that the parrot's tongue resembles that of man more closely than any other bird's tongue does.

It is not because the parrot is more intelligent than many other birds, but because its tongue is better suited for articulation than theirs that it is able to amuse us with its mimicry.

The humming bird's tongue is, in some respects, the most remarkable of all. It is double nearly from end to end, so that the little bird is able to grasp its insect prey with its tongue very much as if its mouth were furnished with a pair of fingers.—Youth's Companion.

Down on Michiganders.

As I sat on the baggage truck on the depot platform talking with the colonel the postmaster came up in an excited manner and asked of me:

"Did I understand you to say you were from Michigan?"

"Yes, sir, from Michigan."

"Have you got a pistol?"

"No."

"Then, colonel, you had best walk him down behind the cotton bales till the train comes along."

"What's wrong?" I asked as we rose up.

"Why, a Michigan man came down here a few weeks ago and overhauled the books in our bank and found the cashier short by $6,000."

"And how am I to blame for that?"

"I dunno, but the cashier is looking for you and swearing to shoot anybody from Michigan, and, colonel, you run him down behind the cotton and see that he gets away on the train. No, you aren't to blame of course, but you must acknowledge that it was a dawg goned mean trick to play on a man who'd been stealing for ten years and was just on the point of getting away with the rest of the funds."—Detroit Free Press.

Strabismus.

"Wretch," she cried, "can you look into my eyes and say that?"

He bowed ceremoniously.

"Provided," he rejoined, "I may look into one eye at a time. Yes, indeed."

She grasped his meaning.

She was filled with vain regret at being a girl, prevented by the limitations of her sex from throwing large objects at him with any hope of hitting him.—Detroit Tribune.

Hell Gate was so called by the Dutch, who applied the name to the whole of the present East river. The Indians called the neighborhood of the famous reef Mon-ah-ton-uk, "dangerous water;" also Ah-ton, "running water."

The Irish form the largest proportion of the foreign population in Connecticut, being over one-third of the entire foreign element in that state.

SOME SENTIMENT IN FLATS.

Tender Associations About Places In Which the City Nomad Locates.

"This moving about every year destroys the sentiment of life," an old gentleman was overheard to say to a younger one on a suburban train one day during the migrating period.

"I've lived in the same house over on Michigan avenue ever since the fire of 1871, and we managed to save a good many things from the old home to make the new one homelike. There is no one left now but myself and a daughter. Ten years ago, when she was married, my son-in-law could not buy a house, and they proposed to go into an apartment. I said no, they could come and live in the old home. Now every nook and corner of the place is dear to them. They were married there and came back from their honeymoon to sit before the same grate fire where they had sat together in the days of their courtship. Their children have all been born in one room, and one has died and been carried out the front door."

"Birth, marriage and death," answered the younger man. "One of our Cambridge philosophers has said that a house was not a home until these three things had happened in it, until the walls were saturated with joy and grief. Yes, that should make the place dear to your family."

"But I think you are mistaken about this moving from one house to another killing the sentiment for home. Most people love some locality for its associations. We have moved several times for material reasons, but there are places in which we have lived that my wife and I cannot pass without tender memories.

"There is a parlor in a down town hotel where I proposed to her, a rustic seat in Lincoln park where she accepted me. We often go to sit on it now.

"There is a certain flat in a long row of them whose windows seem to shine especially for us when we pass it at night, for there our child was born. And there is another from which a beloved brother was borne to his last home. The little parlor of the cottage in which we live now has been made glad by the marriage of a young girl friend of my wife's. It would be sweeter if all these things had happened in one house, but you can't rob me of my memories by scattering them."—Chicago Times-Herald.

A SAMOAN MALANGA.

It Is a Picnic Which Lasts From a Few Days to a Fortnight.

One of the chief amusements in Samoa, both among natives and Europeans, is going on a "malanga," which means practically a picnic of a few days' to a fortnight's duration. These "malangas" are most frequently made by boat, going round the coast from village to village, carrying presents for your hosts and receiving in return accommodation and entertainment—food and provisions being usually taken by the "malanga" party. A few days may thus be passed very agreeably at any native village. Up at daylight, one takes a swim within the protection of the reef, where the water is comparatively shallow, and therefore free from sharks of any dangerous size.

During the morning, if the heat be not too great, one can go out with the natives in their canoes to the reef, watch them net or spear their fish, which they do with great dexterity; collect coral from the shallows inside the outer reef and look down through the clear water at the emerald and sapphire colored fish, the variegated coral, the great black slugs, so much appreciated by the Chinese epicure, and all the wonderful objects in which the waters of the southern Pacific are so rich. After the midday meal everybody sleeps, or at least remains in the shelter of his hut till toward sunset. To search out a comfortable hut and pleasant companions is the business, therefore, of the visitor, for the natives will always welcome their guests into any hut he may choose to enter, although there is usually a special one, called the guesthouse, set apart for the use of strangers.

Now, one can experience the charms of the Samoan "lomi-lomi," which is simply analogous to our massage. The native girls have beautiful supple fingers, and few things could be pleasanter on a boiling hot afternoon than to lie on the cool mats and submit one's self to their delicate manipulation. It is curious that the system of massage is found among nearly all savage races and employed by them as a cure for headache or any aching of the limbs.—Westminster Review.

The Nutriment In Foods.

A quart of milk, three-quarters of a pound of moderately fat beef, sirloin steak, for instance, and five ounces of wheat flour all contain about the same amount of nutritive material, but we pay different prices for them, and they have different values for nutriment. The milk comes nearest to being a perfect food. It contains all of the different kinds of nutritive materials that the body needs. Bread made from the wheat flour will support life. It contains all of the necessary ingredients for nourishment, but not in the proportions best adapted for ordinary use. A man might live on beef alone, but it would be a very one sided and imperfect diet. But meat and bread together make the essentials of a healthful diet. Such are the facts of experience. The advancing science of later years explains them. This explanation takes into account not simply quantities of meat and bread and milk and other materials which we eat, but also the nutritive ingredients or "nutrients" which they contain.—Philadelphia Press.

The "Greek Slave."

The original "Greek Slave," the celebrated statue by Hiram Powers, is in the gallery of the Duke of Cleveland. It was never brought to America. It was finished in 1843. In 1849 a replica was brought to New York and is now in the Corcoran gallery at Washington. A third copy was bought by the Earl of Dudley and a fourth, purchased for $4,000 by Prince Demidoff, was afterward sold to A. T. Stewart of New York for $22,000.—Boston Transcript.

Cooking Cereals.

Water alone can be used in cooking any of the cereals, but they are found to be much richer and finer flavored if half water and half milk are used. A great deal of stirring makes them starchy. Therefore they should be invariably cooked in a double boiler.

In 1887 and the following year a severe drought spread over north China. The loss of life was appalling, it being estimated by the Chinese government that 9,500,000 lives were lost from famine.

No man ever did a designed injury to another but at the same time he did a greater to himself.—Home.

Tartaric acid was first extracted by Scheele in 1770.

LOUISIANA'S SALE.

The Quarrel Which It Brought About In the Family of Napoleon.

When Monroe arrived on April 12, Livingstone had an amazing proposition to set before him. Bonaparte wanted to sell Louisiana. Whatever opposition Bonaparte's ministers had made he had silenced; the chambers he had not even consulted. The only serious hinderance he seems to have encountered was in his own family, with his brothers Lucien and Joseph. Lucien had secured Louisiana for France in 1800, by the treaty of San Ildefonso, and was proud of his work. He had won rank as a diplomat from the affair, as well as an enormous fortune, and when Joseph came to him, telling him the general was going to sell the recent acquisition, he was angry.

The two brothers hurried to Bonaparte to remonstrate. They found him in his bath, but, in the fashion of the day, he received them and at once introduced the subject.

"Has Joseph told you I am going to sell Louisiana?" he asked of Lucien.

"Yes," answered Lucien, "but I flatter myself that the chambers will not give their consent."

"So do I, as I have told you," put in Joseph.

This opposition fired Bonaparte, who promptly assured them that, if he wished, he would sell Louisiana without the consent of any one whomsoever.

The debate grew warmer. Joseph rushed to the tub where his brother was submerged in opaque water and declared if he dared attempt such a thing he would himself mount the tribune in opposition. Bonaparte, furious, sprang up, exclaiming: "You are insolent! I ought"—but slipped and fell, deluging Joseph in perfumed water and breaking up the quarrel.

An hour later Bonaparte and Lucien resumed the conversation in the former's study. Lucien contended the sale was unconstitutional. Bonaparte taunted him with the term, and told him that he had less respect for the constitution on the 18th Brumaire. Lucien, incensed, informed the general that if he were not his brother he would be his enemy, and Bonaparte, excited, dashed his snuffbox to the floor, exclaiming: "You my enemy! I would break you as I do this box!" These scenes were repeated more than once before the negotiations were finished, but they seemed not to have caused any hesitation on Bonaparte's side, for in spite of all opposition the negotiations were finally completed, and Louisiana was ours, the price being 60,000,000 francs, we to assume, in addition, the spoliation claims of our citizens against France up to the amount of 20,000,000 francs. Bonaparte was rejoiced: It was an admirable war measure, and he told one of his councilors in glee, "I have given England a maritime rival that sooner or later will humble her power."—Ida M. Tarbell in McClure's Magazine.

The Lake of Pitch at Trinidad.

The pitch is quarried by excavating areas from a few to many feet deep and wide. As soon as the work ceases the cavity begins to close, with a rapidity depending upon the location. Near "the place of supply" an excavation 4 feet deep and 8 feet square, for instance, would fill in less than two days. Were it made where the asphalt was of average hardness, it would become entirely obliterated in five or six days, though it would substantially fill up in less time. Outside the lake the refilling is much less rapid. This speedy closure of artificial cavities has led to the supposition that the supply of asphalt is inexhaustible, the substance being produced or generated as fast as removed.

The circumstance arises from the plastic nature of the ordinary bitumen, which invariably yields to pressure until a new equilibrium is established; thus, where excavations have been opened in the solid asphalt, the pressure of the sides forces up the bottom, and the cavity gradually closes. It will be manifest that this property of susceptibility to pressure is sufficient to account for the appearance of the solid and semisolid pitch at the surface; the greater the depth, and consequent pressure of the superincumbent strata, the greater will be the force propelling the material upward.—Chambers' Journal.

Luminous Mushrooms.

A man traveling in Australia found a large mushroom weighing five pounds. He took it to the house where he was stopping and hung it up to dry in the sitting room. Entering after dark, he was amazed to see a beautiful soft light emanating from the fungus. He called in the natives to examine it and at the first glance they cried out in great fear that it was a spirit. It continued to give out light for many nights, gradually decreasing until it was wholly dry.

Dr. Gardner, while walking through the streets of a Brazilian town, saw some boys playing with a luminous object, which he at first thought was a large firefly, but he found on inspection it was a brilliant mushroom (Agaric) which now bears his name. It gave out a bright light of a greenish hue and was called by the natives "flor de coco," as it grew on a species of palm. The young plants emit a brilliant light and the older ones a pale greenish light. Many kinds of fungi are phosphorescent. Humboldt describes some exquisitely beautiful ones he saw in the mines. The glow in rotten wood is caused by its containing the threads of light giving fungi.—Margaret W. Leighton in St. Nicholas.

The Coventry of America.

An eastern paper having called Toledo "the Coventry of America," The Blade indorses the appellation on the ground that Coventry is the great bicycle manufacturing center of England. "Toledo," it says, "already merits the same distinction. And 'the Coventry of America' is altogether a better name than the 'Future Great,' applied in derision a quarter of a century ago and kept alive by stupid people here who could not realize the sarcasm of the epithet. It is much better, too, than the newer term, 'the Lady of the Lakes,' which is simply silly and vapid. 'The Coventry of America' tells of energy and enterprise, of a busy hive of industry, of work and business and therefore of prosperity. The title fits Toledo."

Realized its Truth.

"Well," muttered the collector as he sank wearily into a chair and turned to his employer, "there is one old saying that I can vouch for."

"What is it?"

"The one that says, 'You never find a man out till you trust him.'"—Atlanta Constitution.

No accidents are so unlucky but that the wise may draw advantage from them, nor are there any so lucky but that the foolish may turn them to their own prejudice.—Rochefoucauld.

Holland was so named by the Danes from a word signifying "marshy ground."